FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH PHILIPPINES

AU131633 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] Tirana, June 12 (ATA) -- The Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Philippine Republic, preceeding from the desire of developing relations between the two countries, agreed on establishing diplomatic relations at ambassador level.

ALIA ADDRESSES DURRES PORT RALLY 10 JUNE

AU111756 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Speech by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, at 10 June rally of workers of the "Enver Hoxha" Port of Durres -- recorded]

[Text] [applause, shouts of "Party, Enver -- We are always ready"] Dear comrade workers of the Enver Hoxha Port of Durres: I would like first to express my profound joy at being among you, the heroic and tireless workers of the port of Durres, this major maritime and commercial center which has grown ever bigger and stronger in these years of socialism. On this occasion, I convey to you the greetings of the AWP Central Committee, congratulations for your achievements, and best wishes for prosperous work and new victories. [applause] I also greet from this platform all our fearless sailors who sail the seas and oceans carrying out the difficult tasks entrusted to them by society.

Durres and its port are indivisible. They have both given birth to each other. The sailors of Albania and all the workers of the port can rightly be proud of being the heirs to an ancient, but also attractive and virile skill, for which our ancestors had a reputation throughout the Mediterranean. The port of Durres is the most important center of the country's maritime transportation, the major center through which we carry out our commercial links with dozens of countries throughout the world. Last year, 2.6 million tons of commodities were handled in this central communications and trade complex, or 2.5 times more than in 1960, which is not only a testimony to your valuable work, comrade workers and specialists, it is also a testimony to the growth of the country's economic potential, of the dynamism of our comprehensive development. [applause]

The activity of the port of Durres is known and appreciated throughout the country and abroad. But the port is even better known and more respected for the great honor of having been given by the party the name of the historic leader of Albania, the name of the one who conceived and guided the realization of all its modern projects, the name of our unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha. [applause, shouts of "Party, Enver -- We are always ready," and "hurrah"] This lofty appreciation of the collective of the port reflects the party's unshakable belief that you, comrade workers, who have earned a reputation for selfless work and a creative spirit, will always distinguish yourselves as vanguard workers for the good of socialism and the country's prosperity. The docks and the navy, the shipyard and the fishery sector, which together form a powerful economic complex, are side by side in this part of Durres, with interdependent enterprises and services. [applause] The party has devoted particular care to their development from the very beginning. This is also reflected in the great investments effected to increase the size of the port and the fleet. Over 200 million leks have been allocated solely for the construction of the eastern wharf and the deepening of the western one. Through your fruitful work, a part of this investment is already completed.

When these projects are completed and the port is ready for an even greater volume of transportation and ready to handle ships of up to 40-50, -- tons, this will constitute an important success for your collective. The activity of our merchant fleet will also be further increased.

New prospects were opened to the port and to the merchant fleet by the Ninth AWP Congress. The priority given to exports and imports by this congress at the same time means priority for these sectors. The increased volume of our foreign trade and the increased need for internal maritime transportation dictate that productivity and the efficiency of labor should be raised at every link of port and maritime activity; they dictate that new projects be commissioned without losing any time and that large-scale mechanization be harmonized with the increased capacity of the warehouses. The port and the merchant fleet, together with the rapid development of the railroad and the export transportation pool, will continue to be in the future the major center of our foreign trade. Over 3 million tons of goods will be handled through the port of Durres in 1990, which is about 20 percent more than in 1986. The talented specialists and builders of the port and of the shipyard will surely embark on the work to produce the necessary equipment to increase the loading and unloading capability of the port itself and of other ports throughout the country. This represents a very valuable contribution to the economy, which will bring honor to the collectives of the port and of the shipyard. Massive transportation of commodities requires advanced technologies; they require the introduction and widespread use of large container units. This will increase the productive time for the use of ships and accelerate the transportation of commodities for export and domestic consumption. The party wishes the collective of the port of Durres to always be in the vanguard of the country's working collectives. It is up to you, dear comrade workers, who represent one of the veteran units of the Albanian workers class, to always be in a militant position, in the rank of the most advanced, and an inspiring example.

I express the conviction that with the spirit of self-sacrifice and persistence in labor which is characteristic of you, you will accomplish with total success all the tasks entrusted to you and will be outstanding as determined fighters in the implementation of the directives of the Ninth Congress and as standard-bearers in the first rank of those who bring to reality the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha. [applause, shouts of "Party of Labor"]

Dear Comrades, a healthy political and economic climate holds sway throughout our country, in town and countryside. The enthusiasm of the masses is at its apogee. The mobilization of the working people corresponds to the demands of the time, and production and cultural plans are being successfully realized. The people's present-day life is happy, and they look to the future with optimism. Socialist Albania, even more adorned and enriched, advances inexorably on its own resolute road. The defense capability of the country is stronger than ever, and its political vigilance is always sharp. The directives of the Ninth Party Congress, together with the creativity of the masses, have further enlivened the whole of society and have spurred on our vigorous progress. Communists, cadres, and you workers, equipped for great achievements on the front of production and other social activities, are at the forefront of the struggle to make the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan a reality. In industry, the targets of the plan are in general being met and surpassed. Ferro-nickel, coal, and copper miners, despite the expanded plans, have accomplished their tasks, one after another. The workers of the "Steel of the Party" combine are keeping their promise to improve the structure of steel production. Workers in the hydroelectric energy industry, the chemical, non-ferrous metal, and engineering industries, in transportation, and in construction are also successful in their work. Currently, some tasks confronting our industries have assumed particular importance. Mastering industrial expertise, technological improvements, the thorough exploitation

of productive capacities and raw materials, growth in productivity and economic yields, better quality and wider ranges of goods cannot be achieved without each other.

This is the core of the process of deepening intensification. The onrush of the dynamic development of productive forces has confronted industry with the task of increasing the export capacity of the country; oil, chrome, and other minerals are the pillars of our exports only when miners and specialists extract them from the ground and offer them to foreign markets.

In agriculture, workers and cooperativists and all the working people of the countryside are determinedly struggling to fulfill their seasonal tasks on time and to ensure the winter fodder yields laid down by the plan. In particular, work is becoming more intense to concentrate attention on the development of livestock as laid down by the Ninth Party Congress and the AWP Central Committee Third Plenum. Now the attention of the peasantry is focused on preparations for the great harvesting and threshing campaign. Cooperativists and all the working people in agriculture have every opportunity to confront and complete this major project, bringing in the crop in good time without loss and waste. The state of readiness of agricultural machinery, transportation, barns, and storage facilities, and above all of our patriotic peasantry, must be improved at this important time.

The fulfillment of plans in industry and agriculture strengthens our socialist homeland and improves the life of the people. This, the prosperity of the masses, is precisely the party's major concern. Every decision the party has made, every change it has inaugurated, from agrarian reform and the elimination of illiteracy down to socialist industrialization and the revolutionization of the entire life of the country, has had the happiness of the people as its goal. Likewise the decision of the AWP Central Committee Third Plenum for a radical turning point in the supply of the market has the same purpose. The party's great preoccupation with the people's living standards has further reinforced the trust of the masses in the party. Working people have greeted the decisions of the AWP Central Committee Third Plenum with enthusiasm, and have thrown themselves into activity to make a reality of these decisions as soon as possible. The revolutionary mass actions which have broken out are the most powerful expression of this moral and political standpoint.

The peasantry bears the largest burden in implementing the decisions of this plenum, in working with all their strength to produce as much milk and meat, as many eggs, beans, vegetables, and potatoes as possible, not only for themselves but for the towns. The working class of the towns also has plenty of work. Fulfilling plans in the various branches of industry creates conditions to attain objectives in other fields too, and in the supply of the people. There is no branch or sector which has no connection with or influence upon the supply of the market. In this way, the political alliance of our working class with the cooperative peasantry is reinforced at every stage of our advance through the development of mutual economic relations and obligations.

The food program devised for workers in the fisheries sets great tasks, especially for those enterprises on the coast, such as Durres. The party knows that this labor sector is a difficult one. These difficulties are taken into account when plans are drafted. Nevertheless, the people and industry need more fish and other products from the sea, which is one of the true reserves of our resources. Our fishermen, with more trust in their own strength and abilities, increasing their efforts to obtain maximum yields through the means at their disposal, and shouldering the tasks entrusted to them by the party, will no doubt succeed in increasing the fish catch many times over. The advanced experience which exists in the Durres fishing enterprise also testifies to great reserves, and is an incentive to stay at the forefront.

The great practical and intellectual strength of our society has been excellently demonstrated by the construction work in progress on the great projects of the 5-year period.

Within a short time the builders of the new hydroelectric power station at Banje have erected a great mountain of concrete, gouged out diversionary channels on the Devoll River, and achieved well-earned success. The example, experience, preparedness, and energy in labor which these construction workers show are an example for everybody, but especially for those engaged for years on end in other more modest projects, such as the construction of new factory extensions, or buildings for social and cultural use.

The party is especially delighted by the exemplary work done by the new generation of Albania, the volunteers who are working to build the Milot-Rreshen-Klos railroad, who are showing unprecedented revolutionary energy, zeal, and competitive spirit. Just as they brought the first train to Rubik ahead of schedule, so they have promised to open the line to Rreshen sooner than anticipated. The party is confident that the younger generation will keep its word just as it has in the past. [applause]

Mass actions have become a characteristic and widespread feature among the people. There is no citizen, communist, or cadre who does not take part in mass work for the good of society. This shows how the training of the party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha are deeply instilled into people's consciousness. [applause]

The working people of the district of Durres, workers in industry, and you, comrades of the port, have also embarked upon an encouraging example for communist labor in the service of the building of socialism and the consolidation of common property.

Vigorous steps forward are also being made in the fields of science, education, and culture. The whole younger generation of Albania is now in the closing stages of the academic year. Everywhere, in town and countryside, advances have been made toward the now imminent objective of ensuring secondary education for everybody. Our country's leap forward in the field of education, in both speed and extent, is unprecedented in history. Never in its history has Albania had the literary, cultural, and scientific production it has today. Knowledge has become one of the major forces in promoting the construction of socialism. [applause]

Our people's intellectual abilities and talents are a great resource. The quantitative and qualitative development of our present and future economy sets major tasks before science and our creative talents. It is the task of the party and all management bodies to consider all the creative abilities of the masses, and put them into practice in the country's service. Innovators, builders, and able people in all fields must always be given a warm reception and moral support to realize their inventions.

It is satisfying to notice that the district of Durres too is progressing and developing in step with the national economy. Durres is one of the most economically powerful districts of the country. It has a sophisticated industry, with a wide range of products and with advanced technology. Priority has been given to the intensification of all its flat agricultural land. Hundreds of millions leks of investment are being spent on the construction of new industrial plants, on agriculture, transportation improvements, and the expansion of education and culture. Agriculture and stock raising are surging ahead in your district. All this work in the economy has paved the way for positive social processes.

In these days of struggle and effort to implement the decisions of the Ninth Party Congress, a number of enterprises in Durres District: the mine at Manze, the nut and bolt factory, the Gose agricultural enterprise, the Rrogozhine cooperative, and more

than 50 other collectives have been outstanding for the all-round fulfillment of the tasks of the plan.

But development itself testifies to reserves and dictates the need for positive changes. A number of tasks face working people in industry in the district of Durres. The time has come and conditions have been created for your district to cast its eyes primarily in the direction of the country's raw materials and other wealth, above and below ground, in the sea and on the coast. Yours is a district which has been favored by nature, and this places an obligation on you to repay by producing material goods for the people.

An important food industry complex has been built in your district. The duty of this complex is not just to wait for what it will receive from the agricultural sector, but to set out to explore the district's entire fauna and flora, to extend the range of its raw materials, and to meet the needs of the population for new products. The use of raw materials in the food industry should be on the basis of studied norms and efforts must be made to achieve real and deserved viability. A number of chemical enterprises in the district, as well as the electronics industry, have a special responsibility. This also applies to the foreign trade sector. It is an honor to work in these enterprises, but where there is more honor, the work is harder. It is precisely these collectives which must become distinguished units of the technical and scientific revolution, determined fighters for what is new.

The district of Durres has great material, technical, and scientific development opportunities. But these can be utilized to a high degree only by strengthening the party's management and organization, by relying on the superiority of cooperation, opening up broad avenues to initiative and to advanced technical and economic thinking.

Dear Comrades, the sound situation in the economy, in culture, and in the country's defense have reinforced the attainments in the field of politics and in the social field. The people's unity around the party is steel-like and invincible. Our people are strongly united by their affection for socialism, their will for rapid deployment, their determination to strengthen the economy and defense, to add to and strengthen common property, to raise their well-being, and to develop culture. The fundamental interests of people are indivisible [applause]. The people's militant unity has passed test after test. This wealth, which ranks above all other wealth, is our most valuable asset. Our greatest duty is to constantly strengthen and preserve this unity of the people around the party, because it is this unity that gives us the strength to take on all tasks, because it fills us with courage and optimism to struggle uncompromisingly against external enemies, against imperialism and social imperialism, against reaction, and against all those who wish Albania ill. The party relies strongly on the people's unity around it when it drafts plans for the future and conceives new projects, when it sets out current tasks, and when it adopts decisions to promote progress. Therefore, with renewed efforts, let all communists, cadres, workers, and peasants, let all of us go to the attack to fulfill the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, to strengthen common property, and to further raise our socialist prosperity. [applause, shouts of "Party, Enver -- We are always ready"]

We are on the eve of the Tenth Trade Unions Congress. May this congress find Albanian workers with numerous successes, proud, and optimistic about the new tasks they will take upon themselves.

Long live our workers class, talented builder of socialism, and revolutionary force of our people.

Long live the AWP.

Glory to the name and revolutionary deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha. [applause, shouts of "Enver Hoxha" and "Party, Enver -- We are always ready"]

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES FOR 7-13 JUNE

AU131856 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its newscasts monitored from 7-13 June reports the following public appearances of Albanian leaders (time and date of each broadcast in parentheses):

Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, accompanied by Qirjako Mihali, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, and Niko Gjyzari, chairman of the State Planning Commission, attended and addressed a Durres District AWP aktiv on 8 June, 1987. He also attended a concert in the evening of the same day. (1800 GMT 8 June)

Accompanied by the aforementioned leaders, Alia visited a glass and a carpet factory in the Kavaje area, Durres District. (1330 GMT 9 June)

On 10 June 1987, he visited the Juk-Sukth agricultural cooperative and addressed the cooperativists. (1330 GMT 10 June)

In the afternoon of the same day he addressed a rally of workers at the "Enver Hoxha" Port of Durres. (1800 GMT 10 June)

ECONOMIC PROGRESS REPORT FOR 7-13 JUNE

AU131855 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 7-13 June 1987 carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Berat District has overfulfilled the 5-month general industrial production plan by 7 million leks.

Fier District: The overall industrial production plan for the 5-month period has been overfulfilled by 12 million leks (1800 GMT 9 June);

Kukes District has overfulfilled its 5-month industrial production plan by 5 percent (1330 GMT 7 June);

Pogradec District has overfulfilled its 1 January-10 June plan by 3.3 million leks (1800 GMT 8 June);

Puke District has exceeded the 5-month industrial production plan by 1.6 million leks (1800 GMT 8 June);

Sarande District has exported commodities worth 280,000 leks over and above the planned target for the 5-month period (1800 GMT 9 June);

Vlore District: The overall industrial production plan for the period up to 10 June has been fulfilled 100 percent (1330 GMT 11 June).

USSR'S SHEVARDNADZE ARRIVES FOR VISIT 15 JUNE

AU150930 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] At the invitation of the Bulgarian Government, Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign affairs minister, arrived a short while ago in our country.

He was welcomed at Sofia airport by Comrades Petur Mladenov and Dimitur Stanishev, by deputy ministers of foreign affairs, and by Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, and by other officials.

'CONSTRUCTIVE' BORDER TALKS HELD IN ANKARA

AU122013 Sofia BTA in English 1944 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Ankara, June 12 (BTA) -- On June 10 and 11 in Ankara, delegations of Bulgaria and Turkey, headed by Ambassador Lyubomir Shopov, chief of department at the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and by Ambassador Turhan Firat, deputy director general at the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, held talks on questions concerning the delimitation of the two countries' common border in the area of the mouth of the river Rezovska. The discussions were held in a business-like and constructive spirit.

OFFICIAL TALKS WITH MPR DELEGATION END 12 JUNE

AU121257 Sofia BTA in English 1120 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 12 (BTA) -- The party and state leaders of Bulgaria and Mongolia Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Jambyn Batmonth assess highly the bilateral cooperation in all spheres. They are convinced that the present visit to this country of Mongolia's party and state delegation will give impetus to the development of the mutual relations in interest of the two countries and peoples, of peace and security in the world.

At the final talks between the party and state delegations of Bulgaria and Mongolia, headed by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and Mr Jambyn Batmonh, secretary general of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia, which were held today, continued the exchange of information about the socioeconomic development of the two countries in fulfillment of the decisions of the 13 BCP Congress and the 19th Congress of the MPRP.

The two sides discussed also current issues of the international situation and confirmed the complete coincidence of their views on the condition of the international situation, on the reasons for tension in the world and the ways for consolidation of peace and security. The two sides stressed the need of strengthening the unity of action of all progressive and democratic forces in the world in the name of avertion of thermonuclear catastrophe. A high assessment was given to the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries corresponding to the interests of all countries and peoples.

Friendship Agreement Signed

AU121933 Sofia BTA in English 1235 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 12 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and Mr Jambyn Batmonh, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Hural of Mongolia, signed today an agreement on friendship and cooperation between the two countries for a term of twenty years to be automatically extended for every decade.

The document reiterates the two countries' willingness to further strengthen the bilateral cooperation, friendship and mutual fraternal assistance on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Bulgaria and Mongolia will continue to develop their economic and techno-scientific cooperation on a mutually advantageous basis. They will support the multilateral economic ties and will work for the further improvement of the socialist economic integration. The two countries will also develop their ties in the fields of education, health care, art, culture, the mass media, sport and tourism. They will encourage the setting up of direct ties between government bodies, economic, cultural and other organizations.

Bulgaria and Mongolia will continue to take all possible measures for the further strengthening of the potential and unity of the countries of the socialist community as a main supporter of all progressive and revolutionary forces in the world. The two countries will consistently implement a policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, will actively cooperate to the strengthening and deepening of the detente process in international relations and will make everything within their powers for the elimination of war and for securing of the right of peoples to peace.

Bulgaria and Mongolia stand for the establishment of a comprehensive system for international security, for halting the arms race, in the nuclear sphere above all, for prevention of space militarization, for the complete elimination of mass destruction weapons in the near future and for achievement of universal disarmament under strict international control.

In the future the parties to this agreement will support the just struggle of the people's for peace, freedom, democracy and social progress, for complete liquidation of colonialism and racism. They will continue their close cooperation with the non-aligned countries for democratization of international relations, for establishment of new economic order. The two countries will work for the turning of Europe and the Asian-Pacific region into regions of peace, good-neighbourly relations and broad mutually advantageous cooperation.

SED'S GUENTER MITTAG ARRIVES FOR WORKING VISIT

AU141818 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 Jun 87

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, arrived in Bulgaria on 14 June on a short working visit.

At Sofia airport the guest was greeted by Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Economic Council.

NICARAGUAN MINISTER BORGE ENDS VISIT 12 JUNE

AU121849 Sofia BTA in English 1416 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 12 (BTA) -- The visit of Mr Tomas Borge, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of internal affairs, ended. It took place at the invitation of Bulgarian Minister of Internal Affairs Mr Dimitur Stoyanov.

The guest was received by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council.

Mr Tomas Borge had talks with Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgaro-Nicaraguan Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, and Mrs Elena Lagadinova, president of the Committee of the Movement of Bulgarian Women. The talks discussed issues of the bilateral cooperation.

The meetings which the Nicaraguan guest had with the leadership of the ministry of Internal Affairs exchanged opinions and reviewed the possibilities for further promoting the contacts between the two ministries.

TALKS WITH ROMANIAN INDUSTRY MINISTERS CONCLUDE

AU131636 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] Talks ended in Ruse today between Petko Danchev, chairman of the Biotechnological and Chemical Industries Association; and Cheorghe Dinu and Adrian Stoica, the Romanian ministers of the chemical and petrochemical industry. Petko Danchev made a statement to our correspondent in Ruse on the results of the talks.

[Begin Danchev recording] The agreements signed are connected with the creation of qualitatively new capacities for development and integration in such important priority sectors as the development and integration in such important priority sectors as the development of cooperation between the two countries in biotechnologies, [words indistinct], low-tonnage chemical industry production, production of plant protection agents, new petrochemical products produced by deep refining, chemical and petrochemical machine building, and activities related to the automation of technological processes in the biotechnological and chemical industries. [end recording]

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO HOLD THIRD SESSION 7 JULY

AU122017 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] The State Council is convening the Ninth National Assembly for its third session at 1500 on 7 July 1987.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZHAO ZIYANG'S VISIT

Visits Aircraft Plant

LD120958 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and State Council chairman, and Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Republic, today visited the Aero Vodochody [aircraft construction] National Corporation. Lubomir Strougal, member of the party Central Committee Presidium and federal premier; Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek; and Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban accompanied them on the tour.

At the plant, which specializes in the production of the L-39 Albatross jet trainer aircraft, the distinguished guests were welcomed by Ladislav Luhovy, federal minister of general engineering, and by representatives of the party bodies, public organizations, and working people of Prague-East District, and of the Aero Vodochody National Corporation.

After being presented with flowers by youth movement members at a short welcoming ceremony, the guests toured the aircraft assembly lines. They stopped frequently at the different workplaces, expressing lively interest in the work of the aviation mechanics, electricians, compressed air engineers, and other skilled workers involved in the manufacture of this successful aircraft.

Meets Husak 12 June

LD121351 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] A meeting took place today in Prague between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the State Council.

Both officials continued the exchange of views on ways and methods of increasing cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the PRC, and on the international situation. Their talk was characterized by an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

Signs Documents With Strougal

LD121845 Prague CTK in English 1752 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 12 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and his Chinese colleague Zhao Ziyang today agreed that the two countries' economic programs required to intensify their mutual cooperation in all fields and without limitations. [sentence as received]

They highly praised the achieved results, the rise in the two countries' trade turnover and the focus on progressive forms of cooperation. The need for closer cooperation and specialization, exchange of licences and scientific-technological findings, joint ventures also on third markets makes it imperative to reassess their former methods, especially in engineering. The power, gas and chemical industries and other branches were set as the main spheres of common interest.

Lubomir Strougal offered Zhao Ziyang Czechoslovakia's greater share in the modernization and reconstruction of industrial facilities, primarily those Czechoslovakia had built in China in the 1950's. The two premiers agreed that long-term and dynamic cooperation was fully in the interest of the two countries and adopted the idea to draft in the nearest future a long-term program of cooperation aimed at the planned development, extension and dynamic growth of the two countries' economic cooperation.

The talks were characterized by cordial spirit and matter-of-factness in the discussion of all ideas put forward by the two sides. Emphasis was put on really long-term and modern forms of cooperation as well as on flexible exchange of views and experiences in the construction of socialism. Two documents were than signed in the presence of the two premiers. Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin signed a protocol, supplementing the two countries' 1986-1990 trade agreement, which provides for an increase in mutual goods exchanges by 90 million Swiss francs. Czechoslovak Minster of General Engineering Ladislav Luhovy and Chinese Ambassador Zhang Dake signed the statute of the working group for engineering at the Czechoslovak Ministry of General Engineering and the Chinese State Commission for Engineering.

PRC, CSSR Delegations Meet

LD122158 Prague CTK in English 1801 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 12 (CTK) -- Talks took place between members of the entourage of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and their Czechoslovak partners.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek conferred with Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban met with Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin and Deputy Chief Secretary of the Chinese State Council Bai Meiqing.

Jaroslav Macek, head of the secretariat of the Czechoslovak Communist Party general secretary and Jaromir Matejka, deputy minister-secretary of the government Committee for Issues of Planned Mangement of the National Economy held talks with Wen Jibao, head of the communist party Central Committee office and An Zaiwen, adviser of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System. [sentence as received]

Michel Stefanak, head of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Department for International Policy met with Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the Communist Party of China Central Committee Department for International Relations.

Interviewed by Prague TV

LD122057 Prague Television Service in Czech 1915 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Interview granted by Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council to "CSSR Television, RUDE PRAVO, CTK, and CSSR Radio;" date and place not specified; questions in Czech, followed by Chinese translation; Zhao Ziyang responses in Chinese with superimposed Czech translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade acting general secretary and State Council chairman. Your visit to Czechoslovakia is another confirmation of the all-round developing relations between our countries.

I would like to ask you how you evaluate the results of your talks with our highest representatives, and how you would describe the present state and future of our cooperation?

[Zhao Zizyang] In recent years Chinese-Czechoslovak relations of friendship and cooperation in the political, economic, scientific and technical, cultural and other areas, have markedly developed. As you know, party relations were renewed. A number of mutual high level visits also took place, including the successful visit in April this year made by your government's premier, Lubomir Strougal, to China. Relations between both parties and countries are fully normalized.

All this confirms that relations of friendship and cooperation between China and Czechoslovakia have entered a new period of development. During the course of my visit, which is at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Czechoslovak Government, we received a warm and hospitable welcome from the party and state organs and the people of Czechoslovakia. I am deeply convinced that my visit and talks with Czechoslovak representatives will contribute to further deepening of mutual understanding, trust and friendship between our two countries, between our parties, between the people of our countries.

During my visit here I had very fruitful talks with Comrade Husak, Comrade Strougal, and other leading Czechoslovak representatives. These talks took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. We exchanged views on questions of mutual interest concerning further deepening of friendly relations between both countries. I would like to express deep satisfaction about these talks and about these exchanges of views. I would like to take this opportunity to announce with pleasure that Comrade Gustav Husak has accepted the invitation to visit China and we sincerely look forward to his visit soon.

Both our countries have one important point in common -- both are building socialism under their own specific conditions and striving for detente and the preservation of peace in the world. Because this mutual point exists, and because cooperation between our countries has firm foundations, I can see a good future before us. I am deeply convinced that by means of joint effort the relations of friendship and cooperation will move forward on the basis of mutual understanding and mutual trust, mutual respect, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. I am sure of this.

In this connection I would also like to mention trade, economic and scientific and technical relations, in which we have a large mutual interest. These relations have been developing smoothly in recent years and have multiplied several times. I would point out that both countries find themselves in a different and dissimilar stage of their development. Each one has its advantages and this is why we can supplement one another, to learn one from the other. I think it is precisely here that we have great reserves and possibilities, and that is why we must make an effort together to look for new areas, to implement new forms of cooperation.

Today I said to Comrades Husak and Strougal that all forms of cooperation that we implement with other countries can be implemented concerning Czechoslovakia; even those forms which are not implemented in cooperation with other countries can be implemented with Czechoslovakia according to needs and possibilities.

In particular I would like to emphasize the possibility of new forms of production cooperation and technologies exchange. In addition there is the possibility of reconstruction of old Chinese factories. In this respect much can be done. In the fifties when we laid the foundations of Chinese industry you helped us very much. Several thousand Czechoslovak experts, technicians, worked in our country. In these and other factories the equipment is now outdated and in vital need of modernization. I think we can cooperate well in this area. I would also like to make use of this opportunity to thank the Czechoslovak experts who at the time, in the fifties, helped in China.

[Question] Our people are also interested in internal political developments in your country. They are interested in social and economic development, in how reforms are being carried out in the PRC. The 13th CPC Congress is due to meet in the autumn of this year. How are the preparations for this congress, this important event in the life of your country?

[Zhao Ziyang] Yes, the 13th CPC Congress, which has been convened for the autumn of this year, specifically for the month of October, is an important event in the political life of our party and our people. In the light of the key question of the construction of socialism with Chinese characteristic features, the congress will sum up the results and experiences from the fulfillment of the political line and directives since the third plenary session of the Central Committee, following the 11th congress, and in particular since the 12th congress of our party. Furthermore it will discuss and set tasks for the new period. The congress will discuss the intensification of the economic system reform as well as the concept of the political system reform, which we intend to carry out. The congress will also elect new central bodies in accord with the principles that leading cadres must possess revolutionary thinking, that they are rejuvenated, well educated, and possess specialist qualifications. In brief, this congress will be historic, one which will move forward and intensify our reforms. The congress will be of an epoch-making significance for our country. At the present time all preparations for the congress are progressing successfully and according to plan.

[Question] The third question concerns the current international situation. The Czechoslovak public, like all progressive forces in the world, are paying special attention to the struggle for the preservation of peace, for world disarmament. Can you explain in more detail the attitude of the PRC to this important issue?

[Zhao Ziyang] Our country pursues an independent peaceful foreign policy. This is a fundamental policy of our state. This is also a fundamental objective of all our actions for peace. We believe that despite the fact that the current international situation continues to be tense and troubled, the forces of peace are growing faster than the forces of war. And for this reason and with the joint endeavor of all world nations, all peace-loving countries, the struggle for a lasting peace in the world is very hopeful. As you know we are against the arms race and against its spread to space, and we act accordingly. We are in favor of the general banning of nuclear weapons and their total liquidation. We are in favor of the general banning of chemical weapons and their total liquidation. We are in favor of a substantial reduction of the number of conventional forces being carried out simultaneously with nuclear disarmament.

We have demonstrated our good will by practical deeds. For instance, in 1964, when we carried out our first nuclear test, we declared that we would not be first under any circumstances to use nuclear weapons.

In principle, we support the attitude of those countries who do not possess nuclear weapons and which want to create non-nuclear and peace zones. Last year we set a plan for the reduction of the number of troops by 1 million men, and this plan has been carried out. I believe that this testifies to our sincere resolve to carry out disarmament. There presently exist many problems, antagonism, and conflict. The most important thing, however, is peace and development. We also support such actions and proposals. I hope that is sufficient reply to your question.

At the close allow me, through your media, to thank all Czechoslovak journalists, workers in the mass information media. In the course of my visit in your country they have done a great deal of useful work which will surely contribute to the full success of my visit to Czechoslovakia.

[Interviewer] Comrade Zhao Ziyang, we thank you for the interview.

Departs Prague

LD130849 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0830 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and State Council chairman, today ended his stay in Prague and left for Bratislava. He is being accompanied by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, and Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and CPCZ Central Committee secretary.

At Ruzyne Airport, festively decorated with the state colors of the two countries, the distinguished guest was seen off by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Republic, by the following members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Ladislav Adamec, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, and Josef Kempny; by the following candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Josef Haman and Frantisek Pitra: and by other officials.

A short time ago Comrade Zhao Ziyang arrived in Braislava.

Arrives in Bratislava

LD131148 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, continues his official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. [passage omitted]

Shortly after 1000 the special aircraft with Zhao Ziyang abroad touched down at Bratislava Airport, which is festively decorated with the two countries' state flags and a banner reading: We cordially welcome Comrade Zhao Ziyang! He is being accompanied by Lubomir Strougal and Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members.

Here to welcome the PRC official with a warm reception in the Slovak SR are Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council; Ludovit Pezlar and Gejza Slapka, members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium; and Eugene Turzo, chairman of the CPSL Central Control and Audit Commission. [passage omitted]

Zhao Ziyang, listened to the cordial greetings of the crowd massed at the airport, then left with his entourage of Czechoslovak officials for the city center.

The first stop for Zhao Ziyang was Slovak National Uprising Square, where he honored the monument to the heroes of the armed uprising of our people against fascism. To the strains of the March of the Fallen Revolutionaries, he laid a wreath of red flowers at the monument to the Slovak National Uprising, where Czechoslovak and Chinese state flags were flying. After the ceremony, which included military honors, the two countries' national anthems were played.

This morning Zhao Ziyang arrived at Bratislava Castle. In the Federation Hall the Chinese guest and his entourage were welcomed on behalf of the party and government bodies of the Slovak SR by Comrade Jozef Lenart. Also present at the meeting were Comrades Lubomir Strougal, Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Miloslav Hruskovic, Viliam Salgovic, and other representatives of our party life.

In a welcoming speech Comrade Lenart briefed his Chinese guests on the history and revolutionary traditions of Slovakia, and spoke about the Slovak SR's role in implementing our country's socioeconomic program. He concluded by talking about the fulfillment of the challenging tasks arising out of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

Tours Agricultural Cooperative

LD132247 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1600 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] This afternoon Comrade Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council, and his entourage visited the Lehnice Unified Agricultural Cooperative in the Dunajska Streda district. He was accompanied by Comrades Lubomir Strougal, Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, and Jozef Lenart. Members of the Socialist Union of Youth heartily welcomed the Chinese guest with bread and salt and with red flowers. In the compound of the cooperative he saw an exhibition of products from auxiliary production, agricultural laboratory and experimental fields on which Lehnice cooperative farmers are testing the most advanced Czechoslovak and foreign strains of wheat.

Meets With Slovak Officials

LD131356 Prague CTK in English 1250 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] Bratislava June 13 (CTK) -- Visiting Chinese Communist Party Acting General Secretary and Premier Zhao Ziyang met here today with Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium members -- First Secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia Jozef Lenart and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka, and Slovak National Council Chairman Viliam Salgovic.

Jozef Lenart described Zhao Ziyang's visit as a landmark in the promotion of friendship and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and China in which Slovakia will be involved. He voiced satisfaction that the two countries act side by side in the main issue of the present -- the preservation of peace.

Zhao Ziyang appreciated the warm expressions of friendship and voiced the conviction that the visit would help promote understanding and cooperation between the Chinese and Czechoslovak peoples.

Colotka, Zhao Speak at Dinner

LD132201 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Zhao Ziyang, acting CPC general secretary and chairman of the PRC State Council arrived in Bratislava today. [passage omitted] The CPSL Central Committee Presidium and the Slovak SR government gave a gala dinner this evening in honor of their special guest. Present were comrades Lubomir Strougal, Vasil Bilak, Jozef Lenart, Peter Colotka, Miroslav Kruskovic, Viliam Salgovic and other representatives. Comrades Peter Colotka and Zhao Ziyang made speeches.

Comrade Colotka pointed out that we welcome the distinct reinvigoration of the economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between our socialist countries, particularly the renewal of numerous contacts between party, state and economic representatives of the two countries. All these meetings contribute to the strengthening of mutual trust, to the understanding of the interests linking our nations, both in internal and foreign political areas. He welcomed the fact that the talks by Zhao Ziyang in our country will also mean a deepening of friendship and mutually advantageous Czechoslovak-Chinese cooperation in practically all areas of joint interest. On behalf of the CPSL Central Committee and the Slovak SR Government he said that our national Republic and its organs will, with full responsibility, fulfill the tasks given them within the framework of the developing Czechoslovak-Chinese cooperation.

Comrade Colotka said further that a prerequisite of full development of cooperation between both countries is the preservation of world peace, particularly the victory of the world's peace forces over the hazardous policy of world imperialism. He emphasized that Comrade Zhao Ziyang, in talks with our representatives, noted that we are also linked by the struggle for peaceful coexistence, for an end to the senseless arms race, and for detente in Europe, Asia and the world.

Comrade Zhao Ziyang expressed his pleasure at being able to visit Bratislava with the members of his entourage and witness the great successes achieved by the Slovak people. He stated that Slovakia is not strange to the Chinese guests because they are aware that its people not only have a glorious revolutionary tradition, but it has also achieved marked successes in various areas and revolutionary changes along the road of socialism. He pointed out that there is a long tradition of friendship between the people of China and Czechoslovakia. He said that his talks with our representatives deepened mutual understanding and trust, and they are of great significance for the development of relations between the two countries. He also expressed the wish that Comrade Gustav Husak will visit China as soon as possible. In this context he emphasized that mutual visits by high state and party representatives of China and Czechoslovakia are proof of the fact that our bilateral relations have entered a new historic stage. He also expressed the conviction that simultaneously with further deepening of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, contacts with Slovakia will also widen.

The gala dinner took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. Tommorrow, Comrade Zhao Ziyang will end his offical visit to our homeland and will leave Bratislava.

Leaves for Hungary

LD140935 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 14 Jun 87

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council, ended today his official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Czechoslovak Government.

The special guest was cordially seen off at the festively decorated Bratislava Airport by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Vasil Bilak, secretary of the party's Central Committee; Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Peter Colotka, premier of the Slovak Government; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Commitee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium; Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council; Ludovit Pezlar and Gejza Slapka; and also Eugen Turzo, chairman of the CPSL Central Control and Audit Commission. Also present at the farewell were directors of CPSL Central Committee departments, deputy premiers of the Slovak National Council and the Slovak Government, ministers of the Slovak Government, representatives of the National Front of the Slovak SR and its political parties, party and state organs of Bratislava and the West Slovak Region.

The PRC representative cordially replied to greetings from Bratislava citizens and young people. Having received bouquets of flowers, he boarded a special aircraft for the Hungarian People's Republic shortly before 0930.

Cables Thanks From Aircraft

LD141024 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1000 GMT 14 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council, ended his official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia and left for Hungary today. [passage omitted]

Zhao Ziyang sent a telegram from the aircraft to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and to Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal. In the telegram, the Chinese representative expresses cordial thanks to the party Central Committee, to the federal government, and to the people of Czechoslovakia, for their all-round care and the warm, friendly welcome. He also says that this short but very satisfactory visit, in particular the sincere and fruitful talks, made a significant contribution to mutual understanding, mutual trust, and friendship. He expresses the conviction that relations of friendship and cooperation between China and Czechoslovakia in all areas have a bright future. The CPC, the Chinese Government, and Zhao Ziyang will personally continue to strive towards this.

In conclusion, the telegram states that the Chinese representative with all his heart wishes blossoming to the Czechoslovak SR and happiness to the Czechoslovak people.

CTK Reviews 'Report' on Visit

LD141535 Prague CTK in English 1436 GMT 14 Jun 87

["Main Points from Report on Visit of Chinese Premier" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Prague June 14 (CTK) -- The talks and meetings held by Chinese Communist Party acting General Secretary and Premier Zhao Ziyang in Czechoslovakia in the spirit of mutual respect and understanding this week followed up the long-standing traditions of friendship and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and China, said a report on the visit issued here today.

Zhao Ziyang visited Czechoslovakia from June 11 to 14 and held talks with Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak, Premier Lubomir Strougal and other officials.

The leading representatives of the two countries expressed satisfaction at the achieved level of development of bilateral relations, based on the principles of equality and mutual advantages. They highly praised the importance of political dialogue at the highest level and spoke in favour of its continuation in order to achieve stable, dynamic and long-term cooperation.

The two sides voiced support to the development of new effective forms of cooperation in industry, creation of joint ventures, etc. The emphasized the growing importance of direct cooperation between producer enterprises, economic organizations and scientific research institutions. They stressed that good prospects exist for the development of Sino-Czechoslovak contacts in all spheres and voiced the conviction that all-round development and promotion of mutual contacts will help improve the knowledge and understanding and further consolidate friendship between the nations of the two socialist countries.

The representatives of Czechoslovakia and China pointed out that the most important tasks facing the nations of the world are the preservation of world peace, a halt to the arms race and prevention of its spread to outer space, and reduction and complete liquidation of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction.

They underscored the necessity of constructive approach to the complex realities of the present-day world for the sake of strengthening international security and voiced support to the creation of peace and nuclear-free zones.

Both sides spoke in favour of international relations to be built on the principles of peaceful coexistence, non-use of force or threat of force, respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality of all countries, non-interference in internal affairs in relations between states and political solution to conflicts in various parts of the world. They voiced full support for the effort of the Non-Aligned Movement in its struggle to avert the threat of an outbreak of war and to set up a new international economic order, including a just solution to the problem of indebtedness.

Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak accepted an invitation to pay a friendly official visit to China, the report said.

NICARAGUAN INTERIOR MINISTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD121246 Prague CTK in English 1155 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 12 (CTK) -- A delegation of Nicaragua's Interior Ministry led by Minister of the Interior Tomas Borge Martinez, member of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) leadership, arrived here today. The delegation, visiting Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Interior Minister Vratislav Vajnar, will discuss cooperation between the two countries' security bodies with Czechoslovak officials.

NICARAGUAN VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES 14 JUNE

LD141536 Prague CTK in English 1443 GMT 14 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 14 (CTK) -- Vice-president Sergio Ramirez Mercado of Nicaragua arrived here today for a brief visit to Czechoslovakia to discuss questions of further deepening cooperation between the two countries. He was met at Ruzyne Airport by First Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek and other officials.

MORE CONDEMNATIONS OF VANDALISM AT OLSANY CEMETERY

AU120852 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 9 June and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 10 June carry statements by Czechoslovak citizens and organizations condemning the "act of vandalism" of 31 May when "irresponsible elements desecrated the memory of fallen Soviet soldiers and Bulgarian participants in the Prague Uprising at the Olsany Cemetery in Prague."

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 9 June on page 2 carries a 400-word "(ja)"-signed report entitled "A Reprehensible Provocation." The report gives an account of reactions sent to the RUDE PRAVO editorial office by the Czech Central Committee Presidium of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society, by the Ostrava City Committee of the Czech Union of Antifascist Fighters, and three individuals. The statements stress the lasting and indestructible nature of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, express their authors' indignation and sadness at the "unprecedented act of vandalism," and demand a strict punishment of the (yet unidentified) culprits.

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 10 June on page 2 carries a 250-word CTK report, entitled "A Contribution to Activation," on a session of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society in Prague on 9 June. According to the report, the session issued a statement in which it paid tribute to the memory of those who sacrificed their lives for Czechoslovakia's freedom and "condemned the gross act of vandalism by irresponsible elements" at Olsany Cemetery.

REAGAN CONDUCTS 'PROVOCATIVE' VISIT TO WEST BERLIN

LD121813 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1545 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin (West), 12 Jun (ADN) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan arrived in Berlin (West) today for a 4-hour visit, the last of the heads of state of the three Western nations occupying powers in Berlin (West). At the Berlin-Tempelhof U.S. military airport he was received with military honors by units of the U.S., British, and French troops stationed in Berlin (West) to the sound of the U.S. national anthem. The public was not admitted to the welcoming ceremony and the correspondents specially selected were kept at a distance. There was nothing to be seen of the public festival announced in celebration of the city's 750th anniversary.

Reagan's short stay was accompanied by exceptional security measures. He was not able to move about as freely as Gorbachev did during his visit to mark the 750th anniversary of Berlin. In Berlin (West) over 10,000 uniformed police, security forces of the three occupying powers, marksmen, a large number of plainclothes policemen, helicopters, armored vehicles, water cannons, mine detectors and mine-clearing equipment were deployed. Since Thursday the streets through which the U.S. president travelled had been hermetically sealed off and were devoid of people. Underground rail traffic had been halted on some lines. Thousands of security men of the White House and the Federal Republic had been flown in. Surrounded by thick barbwire fences that had been set up around the site of the former Reichstag building, Reagan made a speech to a handpicked audience subjected to strict checks, half of whom consisted of members of the occupying forces stationed in Berlin (West). Although he said he had not come to the wailing wall, he could not conceal his regret that the greater part of Europe doesn't want to know about Western freedom, which is expressed particularly in the vast army of unemployment.

Reagan's official meetings with FRG President Richar von Weizsaecker and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl typified the clearly provocative character of his visit to Berlin (West); and these meetings represent a violation of the quadripartite agreement on Berlin (West).

The U.S. president contradicted the realities resulting from World War II and postwar developments, realities that must remain inviolate if peace in Europe and in the world is to be secured. The same is also true of his pre-announced remarks against the GDR border security installations, which are certainly not made more permeable by the speeches made on the border, or made to disappear. In this connection it is interesting to note that the same prophecies about the state border were made 25 years ago by another U.S. president.

Overall, one can say that the U.S. president made himself the advocate of a policy of strength and of his Star Wars program. Readiness for arms limitation with the East came over very weakly in view of the outbursts against the East. Reagan did not say one word concerning the proposals put forward by the Berlin Warsaw Pact summit conference on arms limitation and disarmament.

Correspondents following Reagan's stay commented that every step and every word from the U.S. president were calculated for show. Significantly, they stressed, Reagan, at the conclusion of his speech, commented on the demonstrations for peace, disarmament and detente in Berlin (West) that took place immediately before his visit; however, he failed to make any concrete comments on these subjects in his speech.

Also attending the rally were Berlin (West) Mayor Eberhard Diepgen and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

UN SECRETARY GENERAL BEGINS VISIT, TALKS

Arrives in Berlin 14 June

LD141135 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1103 GMT 14 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 14 Jun (ADN) -- At the invitation of the GDR Government, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived today on an official visit to the GDR. The guest is accompanied by Eugeniusz Wyzner, under-secretary general for conference services; and by Vladimir Kolesnikov, special assistant to the secretary general.

The guest was cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport, which was decked with UN and GDR flags, by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Peter Florin; Harry Ott, deputy foreign minister and permanent GDR representative at the United Nations; and other personages also took part in the welcoming ceremony. Also present was Ricardo Walter Stubbs Vega, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Peru to the GDR.

Views Peace With Fischer

LD141604 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1248 GMT 14 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 14 Jun (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar have stressed the urgent interest and responsibility of all peace-loving countries in contributing toward an end to the arms race. During a first exchange of views today in Berlin, the two officials expressed the expectation that positive movement toward this aim would emanate from the dialogue between the USSR and the United States.

Starts Official Talks 15 June

LD151033 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0836 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 15 Jun (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar began their official talks at the GDR Foreign Ministyry this morning. At the nub of the talks are the efforts of the peace-loving countries to do everything to avert the danger of a nuclear catastrophe from mankind.

The UN secretary general arrived in Berlin yesterday on an official visit at the invitation of the GDR Government.

DEPUTY MINISTER RECEIVES U.S. INSTITUTE DELEGATION

AU061537 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- Kurt Nier, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, on Tuesday [3 Jun] received a delegation from the American Aspen Institute headed by Director Shepard Stone for a talk.

Kurt Nier briefed the visitors from the United States on the results of the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and explained the proposals for practical disarmament steps to safeguard peace in the world. He pointed to the GDR's concrete peace initiatives on arms limitation and disarmament submitted to the FRG and underlined the significance of both German states advocating the elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Touching upon bilateral relations between the GDR and the United States, Kurt Nier affirmed the GDR's readiness to expand political dialogue, trade and economic relations, and cultural exchange.

During the open exchange of views, the interlocutors agreed that mankind must be stopped from gliding into a nuclear catastrophe. In this the development of equal relations between the two states could be an important contribution to strengthening peace, they stated.

BILD REPORTS MIELKE'S NEPHEW WANTS TO LEAVE NATION

DW151010 Hamburg BILD in German 15 Jun 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Nephew of State Security Chief Wants To Come Over"]

[Text] A nephew of Erich Mielke (80), "GDR" minister for state security (MFS), wants to leave his country for the West and has been disciplined [gemassregelt] for it. At least 24 children of "GDR" prominent persons currently are being held for up to 2 years because of attempts to escape. State security officers have been demoted because of their children's "fondness for travel."

CSSR'S STROUGAL TOURS SCIENCE EXHIBIT 29 MAY

AU061626 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30-31 May 87 p 4

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- The GDR and the CSSR, as friendly socialist neighboring countries, have favorable preconditions to further deepen their long-standing, tested cooperation. This was the gist of the talks that Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Government, held on Friday [29 May] during a visit to the "GDR Science and Production in the Service of the People" exhibition in the Werner-Seelenbinder Hall in Berlin. The focus of interest was the development and application of high technologies. The question of how the GDR organizes cooperation between the research institutes and industry on a contractual basis and directs it on focal points of intensification was also discussed.

Many of the machines, equipment, and other exhibits shown in the exhibition belong to the GDR's program of deliveries to the CSSR, which is increasingly based on government agreements, ministerial agreements, and contracts on specialization and cooperation. The guest also paid attention to the new water purification plant in Berlin Nord, which operates with modern biotechnological processes and improves environmental protection.

On the same day Lubomir Strougal also visited the GDR Construction Exhibition.

LAZAR GREETS PRC'S PREMIER ZHAO ON ARRIVAL

LD141035 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 14 Jun 87

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC, has arrived in our country. He is paying an official, friendly visit at the invitation of MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar, and Premier Gyorgy Lazar.

The high-ranking Chinese politician was greeted by Gyorgy Lazar at the airport. Zhao Ziyang will spend today resting; his official program begins tomorrow, when talks will begin after the ceremonial welcome at Lajos Kossuth Square.

On arrival Zhao Ziyang said that he is looking forward to his talks in Budapest with great interest. As he said, talks would be held concerning experiences gained in the work of construction and reforms, the development of bilateral relations, and on international questions. The acting CPC general secretary and premier stressed that the Chinese people have always had warm feelings for the Hungarian people. We regard the willingness shown by the Hungarians to search for the path and to continue the reform in continuous renewal worthy of respect he said. He added that the present visit will contribute toward our getting to know each other better, will deepen mutual trust between the two countries, and will raise friendly cooperation between the two fraternal parties, the Chinese and Hungarian governments, and the two peoples to an even higher level.

ACZEL, KOPECZI MEET LCY'S SUVAR, DELEGATION

LD112024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1306 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- Dr Stipe Suvar, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium held talks today with Gyorgy Aczel, member of the MSZMP Politburo and director of the MSZMP Sociology Institute about possibilities for developing cooperation between the two parties in the sphere of theoretical research. Stipe Suvar is heading a delegation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium's Center for Social Research to a roundtable meeting on "The Interdepence Between Social and Technological Development." It was agreed that a similar bilateral roundtable should be organized next year in Belgrade on the subject "The Role of the Workers' Party in a Socialist State."

Suvar and Aczel acquainted each other with the latest sociopolitical trends in Yugoslavia and Hungary. It was concluded that the two countries, despite differences in their social and political systems, have similar economic and other preoccupations. A similarity of views between the collocutors was established on the development of democracy in socialist countries.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium member also met with Culture Minister Bela Kopeczi. They discussed in particular cultural cooperation between the two countries and the ties between the mother nations and their minorities in the neighboring state. It was stressed that the minorities should enjoy complete freedom in nurturing their mother tongue in education and in the preservation of their traditions.

The work of the above-mentioned "roundtable" began today with Milos Nikolic, Silvano Bolcic and Rajko Tomovic representing the Yugoslav side.

DEPUTY PREMIER CSEHAK LEAVES FOR VISIT TO NORWAY

AU111315 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Jun 87 p 5

[Text] Deputy Premier Judit Csehak left for Oslo on 8 June at the invitation of the Norwegian Government. Present at her departure at the Ferihegy Ariport was May Britt Brofoss, temporary charge d'affaires at the Norwegian Embassy in Budapest.

SZABO LEAVES FOR FINNISH PARTY CONGRESS

LD112204 Budapest MTI in English 1917 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 11 (MTI) -- On Thursday Istvan Szabo, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, left for Helsinki to attend the 21st congress of the Communist Party of Finland on the invitation of the party's Central Committee.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS CAPE VERDE

LD132136 Budapest MTI in English 1451 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 13 (MTI) -- A Hungarian parliamentary delegation, led by Mihaly Korom, chairman of the Council of Constitutional Law and member of the HSWP Central Committee, visited the Republic of Cape Verde. This was the first time that a Hungarian parliamentary delegation visited the Republic of Cape Verde.

At talks Mihaly Korom and Bartolomeu Varela [spelling as received], leader of the Constitutional and Legal Affairs Permanent Specialized Committee of the National People's Assembly and member the National Council (Central Committee) African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV), gave briefs on the two country's political, economic and cultural life, and future plans. With respect to international issues, the standpoints of the two sides were the same, with the most important goals considered to be the establishment of a world free of nuclear weapons, and disarmament, and the safeguarding of peace.

The Hungarian delegation met Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde and secretary-general of the PAICV Party, Pedro Pires, prime minister, and Abilio Guarte [spelling as received], chairman of the National People's Assembly. The leaders of the Republic of Cape Verde stressed that, as a member of the movement of non-aligned countries, they consider the socialist countries, including Hungary, a natural ally, and hold the further development of parliamentary relations to be important.

SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES SICK PAY, DRUG CONSUMPTION

AU111240 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 5 Jun 87 pp 1, 5

[Correspondents' report: "Council of Ministers Held A Meeting -- Draft Program on Safeguarding Our Health -- Government Spokesman Rezso Banyasz Holds Press Conference -- On the State of Implementation of Central Programs -- How Many People Do Not Return From Trips Abroad"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] MTI Correspondent: Discovery and mobilization of reserves have come to the forefront everywhere in recent years. Are there such possibilities also in health care?

[Banyasz] There are numerous possibilities and latent reserves in the area of health care. Let me mention here only two. One is the number of sick pay days, the other is drug consumption. According to statistics, in 1986, the amount paid on sick pay days increased by 11 percent compared to the previous year. It is true that the severe flu epidemic at the beginning of 1986 contributed to this, but the liberal public opinion and attitude with which patients are treated in many places also contributed to this sick pay increase. Compared to the same period, the number of sick day days decreased by almost 1.5 million this year. [passage omitted]

As for the other factor, drug consumption, we accumulated an unnecessarily large amount of drugs in our house pharmacy last year too. It seems that, this year, at long last, there has been a perceptible decrease in drug consumption. Consumption of factory-manufactured drugs in Budapest has decreased by almost 5 percent, and in the provinces it decreased by 8 percent, as compared to the same period last year. One can clearly see, therefore, that we have ample reserves in this area. [passage omitted]

DUNANTULI NAPLO Correspondent: Can we expect more detailed information about the incident at our common border with Romania and Yugoslavia?

[Banyasz] At present, I do not have any additional information to that already published in the press. [passage omitted]

LAZAR CONTINUES VISIT TO BACS-KISKUN COUNTY

LD122344 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Attila Balint reports on the second day of Premier Gyorgy Lazar's visit to Bacs-Kiskun County.

[Balint] Tiszakecske has only been a town for a year and a half. [passage omitted] Premier Gyorgy Lazar, in the company of his Bacs-Kiskun hosts, listened to Istvan Misko, chairman of the Tiszakecske Council, who spoke of the tourist locality with justifiable pride, particularly the thermal water bathing area where children's swimming lessons were underway. Bathers were able to gather thanks to the fine weather.

The first secretary of the town's party committee told to Gyorgy Lazar about the socioeconomic life of the settlement. [passage omitted]

Gyorgy Lazar noted in his talks with the members of the town's party executive committee that what we do wrong, what is going badly, is mentioned often, but we can also draw lessons from things we do well, and Kecske has provided many examples of this kind.

Olympus orange juice is prepared at Nyarloerinc, where the center of the Kecskemet Szikra State Farm and the Olympus KFT Hungarian-Greek joint enterprise is located. [passage omitted]

Following a good-natured talk with the farm leaders, a short soft drink tasting, and of course a visit to the works, the premier and his enterprise left again for Kecskemet.

KISZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING 13 JUNE

LD132253 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 13 (MTI) -- The Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ) held a session Saturday in Budapest.

On the basis of a report by Csaba Hamori, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, the session summarized the experiences of the political action "our future is at stake." The action was announced this January by the KISZ Central Committee with the aim that young Hungarians take an active part in the implementation of the November, 1986 resolution of the HSWP Central Committee, and for them to contribute to solving the tasks facing the country with proposals and actions. The Saturday conference discussed the proposals which are to be forwarded to the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and to the Council of Ministers, as the summary of the action.

The most important and general experience of the "Our Future is at Stake" action was set forth by Csaba Hamori: "Our action has been useful for society, and we have become more self-conscious in the process." He noted that KISZ cannot solve the problems of the country, but the readiness to act shown by young people can successfully contribute to the social and economic development programme. Although the tone of the appeal and the proposals were characteristic of young people, and were thus unusual, society as a whole received these favourably.

The contributors at the session noted that the action offered further impetus to young people at workplaces to implement the economc tasks, however, the appeal elicited a more modest activity among students.

Since January, thousands of young people have formulated their views, and spoke about their experiences and problems. The action also justified that the membership of KISZ agrees with the targets and tasks set down in the November resolution of the HSWP Central Committee, and requires the soonest and most consistent realization of these in a critical way.

Deputy Prime Minister Frigyes Berecz also addressed the session. He noted that the action "our future is at stake" has provided considerable assistance for passing the necessary economic and social measures.

In the course of the contributions, several speakers noted the necessity of a new youth law. It was formulated in the debate that the analysis of processes, and the relevant reforms, are necessary in several areas of life: education, culture, and ideology.

The KISZ Central Committee unanimously approved the proposals that are to be forwarded to the HSWP Central Committe and to government, then declared the action "your future is at stake" to be closed.

The session approved the health protection programme of KISZ, called "naturally, in a healthy way."

DEPUTY FINANCE MINISTER ON SMALL VENTURES

AU110839 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 28 May 87 p 5

[Interview with Deputy Finance Minister Laszlo Bekesi by Correspondent Maria Lakatos: "Not Some Temporary Formations -- Interview with Laszlo Bekesi -- New Possibilities and Guarantees" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] It was precisely 1 year ago that we wrote about the situation of small ventures and about the insecurity caused by the increase in their separate taxation. As has transpired from the latest conference of small ventures, fear for the future has not diminished. Many people question whether private initiatives are viable in the Hungarian economy for the long term. What is their role in production? Deputy Finance Minister Dr Laszlo Bekesi answered our questions.

[Lakatos] After 5 years it seems that small ventures and small entrepreneurs have reached a turning point. They now expect a clear-cut answer concerning the role that the economic policy has assigned to them.

[Bekesi] I think we have to make the future of this growing circle more clear-cut as well as change their names. The time of using auxiliary or ancillary economic terminology has passed. These ventures are an organic part of the Hungarian economy and there is a long-term need for their services. They do not exist only from tactical considerations and their existence will not be determined by momentary interests. In a healthy economy the small organizations are as indispensable as the big ones, even if the various organizational forms change in the coming years. Some will regress, others will emerge, and their range will be supplemented by new forms. One thing is sure and steady: These organizations are not temporary formations; they will be incorporated into the hierarchy of the Hungarian economy. [passage omitted]

[Lakatos] Originally, the establishment of private ventures was aimed at providing services for the population, but there is another area, too....

[Bekesi] The need for private ventures does not come only from the population. I believe that private ventures are increasingly substituting for the lack of background industry. Besides, there can be no healthy organizational hierarchy without them. And it is our fundamental interest to make sure that the people's smaller but mobile savings do not go toward consumption, but contribute to an increase in the economy's capacity to perform. If the organizational framework for this increases, then there is a further reason for these economic organizations to continue to grow and stop regressing.

[Lakatos] But this leads to the need to settle their legal status and the issue of interest representation.

[Bekesi] Indeed, these are unsolved issues. Their legal status is not settled because, for example, small cooperatives already possess legal entity status. But there is no transfer among individual sectors -- small entrepreneurs cannot associate with cooperatives for state enterprises. Therefore, in regulating the conditions for associations, all this has to be solved in order to establish limited individual and corporate private ventures with legal entity status. [passage omitted]

[Lakatos] As for risks and security, the small entrepreneur also risks his private property.

[Bekesi] The issue of greater risks is partly true: Some people take greater risks, others have none. An enterprise-workers' business partnership cannot lose anything, and I think it cannot be considered a real venture but rather an internal form of work organization, an internal semi-independent unit. The risk taken by an independent workers' business partnership, however, is increased because losses could consume their private property, too. It is no accident that last year, while the number of small cooperatives and associations almost doubled, the rate of growth of other forms of small ventures continued to slow down. The number of small cooperatives increased from 800 to 1,300, and the number of independent economic work partnerships increased from 10,118 to only 11,900, or by 17 percent. [passage omitted]

We are determined to eliminate this insecurity and develop the necessary state and political guarantees for this. The need for this is also stressed by the analysis of last year's statistics. A considerable stratum of the economy -- 630,000 people -- comprises small entrepreneurs. Out of this number, 450,000 are organized entrepreneurs, and the rest are independent small artisans and tradesmen. These 630,000 people are grouped together in a total of 39,000 organizational units. Last year they produced one-tenth of the national income, and their income also made up one-tenth of the gross income. [passage omitted]

[Lakatos] Administrative obstacles like, for example, membership limitations, also hinder an increase in the number of such organizations.

[Bekesi] Indeed, administrative regulations often hinder rational growth and efficient investment. A re-examination of these regulations is on our agenda. We want to ease these limitations. It is necessary to decide these questions on the basis of economic rationalization.

[Lakatos] A series of strict new measures are applied to the economy as a whole. Are similar measures also expected as regards small entrepreneurs?

[Bekesi] There is no such plan on the government's table. On the contrary, we would like to facilitate the further development of these activities. The new tax regulations presently being formulated will provide the best way of doing this. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

JOINT SOVIET RESEARCH TEAM -- Budapest, June 3 (MTI) -- Istovan Lang, general secretary of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and Georgiy Skryabin, general secretary of the Soviet Academy of Sciences signed an agreement on the setting up of a research team in biotechnology. The Szeged-based biological research institute is to house the research projects, in which seven Soviet research institutes of the academy will participate. Present at the signing ceremony were Ivan T. Berend, president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Guriy Marcuk, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and Boris Stukalin, Soviet ambassador to Hungary. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1548 GMT 4 Jun 87 LD]

FINNISH HOME AFFAIRS TALKS -- Budapest, June 4 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Ministry of the Interior headed by Police Lieutenant General Jeno Foldesi, state secretary of the ministry, paid a five day official visit to Finland. Jeno Foldesi held talks with Juhanni Pertunnen, state secretary to the Ministry of the Interior. At talks they discussed issues affecting the work of the two ministries, and opportunities for cooperation in criminal investigation. The delegation met Finnish Minister of the Interior Jarmo Rantannen. The delegation returned to Budapest Thursday evening. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1940 GMT 4 Jun 87 LD]

POPE JOHN PAUL II STOPS IN GDANSK FOR VISIT

Tours City, Addresses Youths

LD122018 Warsaw International Service in English 1200 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] On Friday, the fifth day of his pilgrimage to Poland, Pope John Paul II is continuing his visit to the northern Gdansk County. In the morning, the pope arrived in Westerplatte, the headland at the entrance to the port-sea of Gdansk, which received (?initial blows) [word indistinct] by the Nazis at the outbreak of World War II.

In line with the order issued by the President of the Council of State, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the pope was greeted in accordance with an old maritime tradition: a 21-gun salute and ships' sirens resounding. Next, Pope John Paul II met with young Polish people at the foot of the Westerplatte Monument in tribute to Poles who fought on all fronts of the Second World War.

Addressing the gathering, the pope stressed that this meeting is being dominated by a sense of unity with all young people of the world who are searching for roads leading to the future, (?an apprehension that also helps). The address, alongside religious, contained also moral lessons for young people to fulfill their tasks and duties in the service of the nation and the country. The pope made strong references to the history of Poland's defense war and called the heroic resistance put up by soldiers of the Westerplatte depot a symbol of wide appeal. The pontiff called on young people to emulate the commitment and determination of the heroic defenders of Westerplatte.

From there, John Paul II went to the St Mary's Basilica in Gdansk, for a meeting with the sick. Later in the day, the pope will celebrate an open-air mass in one of the Gdansk residential quarters and, in the evening, will fly on board a special plane to Czestochowa, in southern Poland.

Delivers Homily at Zaspa

LD122312 Warsaw PAP in English 2122 GMT 12 Jun 87

["Pope's Homily During Holy Mass at Zaspa (Excerpts)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, June 12 -- Gdansk - a township of one-thousand years, where Saint Adalbert came in 997 on his way to Prussia and "crowds of people accepted his baptism". Gdansk, which - among ups and downs of history - has always stood at the estuary of the Vistula, the river of Polish lands. And all the time here, on the Baltic coast, it has been opening before us those prospects which are revealed to man on land: The sea. Prospects of boundless vistas, prospects of the depth of its waters, prospects of freedom.

I welcome and greet Gdansk. I welcome in it all that it was for us at various stages of the historical past - and what it has become in recent years.

Gdansk: A city of seamen, a city of the working people, of great work. I welcome the city and the community, in which the need of man's revival through work has been reborn. Of man's liberation through work.

Human work. Once more I express joy that I can be with you in Gdansk at this stage of the Eucharistic Congress. For in this city and at the same time on the entire Baltic coast and in other work environments in Poland great effort has been undertaken, aimed at restoring full personal and social dimension to human work.

As somebody rightly said in this country, this effort constitutes a momentous stage in the history of "work on work".

As it was put by a contemporary thinker. Not only from the Polish point of view. It is a stage of importance for various milieus, for various regions of the contemporary world.

Perhaps this matter is less understood in countries of prosperity, reaching to the limits of consumeristic abuses. But it is understood wherever the problem of work still underlies genuine progress and liberation of man.

The farmer says to the workers: "Go...to my vineyard, and I shall give you what is right" that is - the work contract and at the same time the matter of proper remuneration that is just pay for work.

Work cannot be treated - any time and anywhere - as a commodity since man cannot be a commodity for man, but has to be a subject. He enters work through all his humanity and all his substantiveness. Work opens in social life the entire dimension of man's substantiveness as well as substantiveness of the society, made up of the working people. Therefore it is necessary to see all rights of man in relation with his work and to satisfy all.

Human work has to be paid for and at the same time: It is impossible to respond to man's work with pay alone. After all - As a human person - he is not only an "executor" but he is a co-creator of the outcome of work. Therefore, he has the right to decide also about the workshop. He has the right to self-management - a manifestation of which are, among other things, trade unions, "independent and self-governing" as it was stressed right here, in Gdansk.

The "Gdansk accords" will remain in the history of Poland a manifestation of this growing awareness of the working people as regards the entire socio-moral order in the Polish land. Their genesis dates back to the tragic December of 1970. And they still remain: A task to be fulfilled.

Man is not alone, he lives with others, through others, for others. The entire human existence has its own specific community dimension - and the social dimension.

It is exactly from the point of view of the social community that there should be enough space for every one. One of the major tasks of the state is to provide this space so that every one could develop himself, his personality and his vocation through work.

"Bear one another's burdens" - this succinct sentence of the apostle is an inspiration for inter-personal and social solidarity. Struggle must not be stronger than solidarity. There is no full justice without love.

Calls for Revival of Accords

AU121730 Paris AFP in English 1713 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, June 12 (AFP) -- Pope John Paul II called Friday for a revival of the Gdansk agreements signed in August 1980 between the government and the Solidarity trade union. Addressing a crowd of one million at this northern port, the pope said, "the Gdansk agreements will remain the expression of the growing conscience of the world of labour with regard to social and moral order on Polish soil." He added, "(the agreements) remain a task to accomplish."

The Gdansk agreements, signed on August 31, 1980 by Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and the government, gave birth to Eastern Europe's first "independent and self-run" union.

On December 13, 1981, Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski banned the union and declared martial law in the country.

Cheered with long cries of "Solidarnosc" and "we thank you," the pope claimed "workers' rights to organize in independent and self-managed unions, as was asked (in 1980) right here in Gdansk." Observers here said the pope's statement was an all-out rejection of the position taken by General Jaruzelski in his meeting with the pontiff last Monday. Marking down the Gdansk agreements, Gen. Jaruzelski had said, "national understanding does not lie in a simple sheet of paper bearing this or this signature. [sentence as received] It is a long and complex process."

Earlier, the pope knelt and prayed briefly at the foot of a monument to workers shot during riots in 1970, as thousands of police swarmed the Baltic port in siege-like fashion. Only 300 to 400 people, mostly men chosen among party activists at the Gdansk shipyards, were allowed to watch the pope in the church square. All others were refused permission to enter the area, including an 80-year-old woman, despite her plea that she would never again have the chance to see the pope.

Earlier, Pope John Paul called on the youth of Poland to express "just opposition" and voiced hope that they live in a "better world of freedom and justice" in a speech near this northern Baltic port on Friday. Addressing some 12,000 young Poles in the Westerplatte peninsula, where the Nazis fired their first salvos against Poland on September 1, 1939, the pope urged them to "avoid the temptations of resignation, indifference and despair." Departing from his prepared text, the Polish-born pontiff told the youths that "the nation's future depends on you and must depend on you."

"Because this is our motherland, our being and our having, and nobody can take this right away from us," he said to thunderous applause. He called on the audience to demonstrate "daily heroism" and to draw from the Gospel "the courage to express a just opposition and assume its defense." The pope voiced hope "for youths in Poland to live in a better world of youth, freedom and justice," stressing that "the essential is not to have more, but to be more."

No police cordon separated the podium from the audience and the pope walked about the crowd as enthusiastic teenagers shouted "Stay with us" and "long live the pope." Several Solidarity banners were unfurled in the audience despite tight police security.

The pope also gave his blessing to dozens of ailing and paralyzed faithful gathered in Gdansk's Notre Dame basilica, and hailed those who suffer "in the flesh," shaking the hands of each one of these "victims" of life, as he described them.

This was John Paul II's first papal visit to this industrial region along the Baltic coast, a bastion of trade union activism.

Vatican Reports Activities

LD122154 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Today, the 5th day of the holy father's visit, was spent in Gdansk. [passage omitted]

There was a significant gesture of laying flowers, a moment of prayer at the Gdansk memorial to the victims of December [1970], and the holy mass for the working. As in Tarnow, Szczecin, and Gdynia, the holy father took up the problem directed toward the good of man, the person, of the system of work and the bonds of the social system, the problem of the right of man to a real joint involvement in decisions concerning all society, which lives and develops thanks to his labors.

As he said, the Gdansk agreements will remain in the history of Poland an expression of that very growing awareness of working people to the whole social and moral order on Polish soil. Their origins go back to the tragic December of 1970, and they continue to be a task to be fulfilled. They have also become an important stage not only from the Polish viewpoint but of many other regions of today's world.

[Begin Pope John Paul II recording] Through love to the second reading of today's liturgy. [sentence as heard] Bear one another's burdens, as St Paul writes to the Galatians. And those words, one for another, have great significance: the human being is not alone; he lives with others, through others, and for others. All human existence has an inherent communal and social dimension. That dimension cannot mean a reduction of the human person, his talents, his potential, and his tasks. It is from the very viewpoint of social community that there must be space for each individual. One of the important tasks of the state is to create that space so that everyone may develop himself, his personality, and his vocation through work. That personal development. the space of the individual in social life, is also a condition of the common good. If the individual is deprived of these possibilities, if the organization of collective life sets up too narrow a framework for human potential, for human initiatives, even if it takes place in the name of some kind of social motivation, it is unfortunately against society, its spirit, [applause] and its community.

Bear one another's burdens: that succinct apostolic task is inspiration for interhuman and social solidarity. [applause] Solidarity (?is the union), of one and the other, as wide as the earth, the earth that we bear together, that community, but never one against the other. [applause] Never should a burden be borne alone with the help of another. Struggle cannot be stronger than solidarity. [applause] The program of struggle cannot be above the program of solidarity, otherwise the burdens become too heavy and the distribution of these burdens increases disproportionately. (?The problem) occurs when it is said: First a struggle, although it is in the sense of class struggle. It is very easy: the other or others who remain on the social field are primarily enemies who should be fought and who should be destroyed, not those with whom understanding should be sought, and with whom there should be joint consideration of how to bear the burden. Bear one another's burdens. [applause] [passage omitted]

I have tried in what I have said to speak about you and to speak for you because I am deeply convinced that what began here in Gdansk, on the coast, and in other workplaces in Poland has a great significance for the future of human work. [applause] And not only in our country, but everywhere. Now, after the end of my pilgrimage to the coast and to Gdansk, I will be going straight to Jasna Gora. [passage omitted]

Let this day remain a day of prayer until its very end. Let no one ever disturb the special nature of your cause. [end recording]

PAP: Marchers' 'Attempted' Riot

LD122204 Warsaw PAP in English 2051 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 12 -- After the end of the afternoon ceremonies at the Zaspa suburb of Gdansk a noisy group of demonstrators attempted to disturb the peace in the city. However, following appeals from the clergy and in view of decisive stand on the part of the police, the group dispersed. No-one was detained.

AFP: 'Riot Police' Handle Crowd

AU121936 Paris AFP in English 1923 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, June 12 (AFP) -- Polish riot police on Friday charged demonstrators here, scattering thousands of supporters of the outlawed trade union Solidarity who had assembled following a mass by Pope John Paul II.

The riot police, called Zomos, surrounded the demonstrators, whose numbers had swollen to 30,000 as they prepared to leave the Zaspa district on a slow march toward the center of this Baltic port city. Most of the demonstrators immediately left the scene, but about 4,000 sat down and began to pray out loud. After about 15 minutes, the club-wielding Zomos charged and scattered them.

The demonstrators began assembling following a mass in which the pope urged that the rest of the day be consecrated to "prayer for work, the country and Solidarity." "May no one disturb this day of prayer," the pope had said.

Walking very slowly behind a huge banner bearing the name of the outlawed "Solidarnosc" trade union, the demonstrators passed a first barricade of police -- who did not intervene -- and moved toward the center of Gdansk. At the front of the column, youths with their faces masked by scarves chanted the name of the banned union and its leader, Lech Walesa, as well as "down with military service" and "come with us today, they won't beat us." Also to be heard was "we don't want Wojciech (Jaruzelski), we want bread" and "Russians out of Afghanistan."

The demonstrators carried more than 50 banners, including the one of Freedom and Peace (WiP), an independent pacificist movement.

On the roofs of the city, the Zomos surveyed the crowd, photographing the banners, some of which bore the names of neighborhoods or towns, along with Solidarity. The riot police, who arrived in some 60 trucks, moved in as the demonstrators moved out of the Zaspa district, about three kilometers (two miles) from the start of the march.

POPE JOHN PAUL II TRAVELS TO LODZ, ADDRESSES WORKERS

Focuses on Working Women

LD132241 Warsaw PAP in English 2150 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Report on address by Pope John Paul II to textile workers at factory in Lodz]

[Text] Warsaw, June 13 -- "Blessed you are, the Lord of the universe, since thanks to your generosity we have obtained bread, the fruit of the soil and human work (from the liturgy of holy mass).

As a manifestation and symbol of human work bread assumes special meaning here -- in Polish Lodz, which in a short time developed from once a small settlement into a big city of almost one-million inhabitants. The Polish centre of the textile industry.

The life of this industrial centre and its inhabitants was from the very beginning marked by numerous economic contrasts and social tensions. These contrasts and tensions were very painful, as it was recalled by the president of the Council of State in his address at the Royal Castle in Warsaw.

I express my joy that in this city of yours I can today meet with the Polish world of labour, represented -- just here in Lodz -- in the majority by women. Wholeheartedly, and with great reverence deserved by woman, I welcome and greet all the Lodz women weavers gathered here -- and in your persons all the women in the Polish land, who are gainfully employed and find themselves in various life circumstances. I am doing this at the beginning of the Marian year, when the church all over the world looks with special hope at the woman chosen by God to be the mother of the redemptor of the world.

Separation between home and workshop constitutes a problem also for a man, and much more for a gainfully employed woman.

It must not be precluded that the situation of being away from home and family for many hours a day brings about more losses than advantages from the point of view of the good of the family community, particularly upbringing of children -- nevertheless this is a matter which in each case and at the same time on the scale of entire societies has to be considered and resolved with a great sense of responsibility. Since involved here are elementary categories of values and tasks: They are, in turn, unseparably linked with the good of man. Therefore, if right is the premise "not -- first of all -- man of work, but work for man", this humanistic axiom has to be taken into account in a special way as concerns gainful employment of women.

Since a woman, as experience teaches us, is above all the heart of the family community. [sentence as received]

Does this mean that a woman should not be gainfully employed? The social teaching of the church first of all demands that appreciated should be all that a woman does at home, all the activity of a mother and an educator. This great work must not be socially depreciated, it must be all the time upvaluated if the society is not to act to its own detriment.

'n turn -- women's gainful employment has to be treated everywhere and always in clear reference to what follows from the vocation of a woman as a wife and mother in the family.

It is true that equal dignity and responsibility of a man and woman fully justifies woman's access to public activity. However, true advancement of women demands from the society special appreciation of maternal and family tasks, since they are a supreme value in relation to all other tasks and public occupations. These tasks and occupations should be mutually complementary if we want society's development to be truly and fully human.

The good of the family is so great that it rightly demands from the contemporary society to up-valuate [as received] material tasks in the structures propagating social advancement of women and assuming the necessity of undertaking gainful employment outside home. I spoke about it especially in the "laborem exercens" encyclical to which the president of the Council of State also referred in his Royal Castle address.

In recent years entire Poland has been swept by the great, solidary [as received] calling -- to which women, including women-textile workers of Lodz, made their great contribution -- for respecting the dignity of man, so that everybody could decide about himself, about his work according to abilities and skills, so that everybody could himself choose a moral ideal, living according to his convictions and publicly voice, confess and experience his religious faith.

At the close of the meeting the pope thanked the authorities for enabling him to hold this meeting which constituted an unprecedented event in his pilgrimages as it was for the first time that he met with an almost entirely female crew.

Views 'Difficult' Transformations

LD131919 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1445 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Address by Pope John Paul II to textile workers at the "Uniontex" plant in Lodz -- live]

[Excerpts] Dear brothers and sisters, fellow countrymen. Blessed are thou, oh Lord of the universe. It is thanks to your generosity that we received bread, the fruit of the earth and of the work done by men. We know these words well. They are said when the holy mass is celebrated. These words accompany me throughout my pilgrimage in the land of my fathers, since the very inception of this pilgrimage, because they are linked with the Eucharist in a special way, while my visit to Poland is, on this occasion, closely linked to the National Eucharistic Congress. The Eucharist is organically linked to manual work, as the words of offering signify. We bring bread to the altar, and this bread, the fruit of the earth, is, at the same time, the fruit of work done by human hand. Man toils for bread. Hence, bread reflects and, at the same time, symbolizes, any work done by men, wherever and howsoever it is done.

Bread, as a reflection and symbol of man's work, assumes a quality all its own here in the Polish city of Lodz, which has grown rapidly from what at one time was a small settlement, into a large city of almost 1 million people, representing the Polish center of the textile industry. The life of this industrial center and its inhabitants was, from the very beginning, full of social and economic contrasts and tensions.

These contrasts and tensions were very painful, as the chairman of the State Council recalled during his speech at the Royal Castle in Warsaw.

Despite the many and varied efforts and initiatives embarked on by the Lodz community in the space of almost 200 years, the problems linked to industry and, at present, not just the textile industry alone, continue to make themselves acutely felt. I have in mind the problems connected with the environment and urban development; the ecology, housing, and sanitary conditions; employment and welfare matters; problems connected with the development of spiritual and material requirements; all of them to be encountered in this large community where all kinds of physical and intellectual work are done in a community affected with the very difficult processes of the present social transformations. [passage omitted]

In recent years the great solidary call went across Poland. Women, including Lodz textile workers, greatly contributed to this call for dignity of working man, so that everyone can decide for himself about his work according to their abilities and knowledge, so that everybody can choose moral ideals for himself, and live according to their convictions so that everyone can proclaim and profess religious beliefs and experience religion in a suitable manner in his coummunity. This call also included conclusive references to the Gospel; as I said in the Laborem Exercens encyclical there is the gospel of work inscribed in the message of the Gospel as a whole. The gospel of work written by Christ, with his entire life, and later with his teaching.

The conviction not only that there is a question of living better and having more but also that in the situation of greater social respect for man, everyone could develop their personal values and better fulfill the vocation given by God, has matured. It is important that the awareness of working woman is always shaped in this fashion. Then she will see in full the value of her vocation as mother and wife, and will find the full sense of professional work. [passage omitted]

JOHN PAUL II RETURNS TO WARSAW TO CONCLUDE TRIP

Meets Jews, Visits Grave

LD141016 Vatican City International Service in Polish 0800 GMT 14 Jun 87

[Excerpt] This morning before arriving at Parade Square [in Warsaw], the holy father met representatives of the Jewish community in Poland in the seat of the Warsaw Archbishops. Afterward, he prayed at the grave of Father Jerzy Popieluszko in St Stanislaw's Church. [passage omitted]

Addresses Polish Episcopate

LD142132 Warsaw PAP in English 1953 GMT 14 Jun 87

["Pope's Address to Conference of Polish Episcopate, (Excerpts)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, June 14 -- This Polish land, our homeland, is not easy. It might be said that throughout its one-thousand-year-long history it has not ceased to be the land of various challenges.

In certain periods this challenge brought her greatness and fame. In others -- it was associated with suffering, what is more: With threat, sometimes virtually deadly threat. It is known that for almost one hundred twenty five years the name of Poland not only was absent on the political map of Europe, but efforts were made to uproot the very Polishness from the hearts and speech of her sons and daughters.

The twentieth century has become in the history of the church also (and perhaps especially) in the Polish land -- a time of new challenge.

After one thousand years Chistianity in Poland had to undertake this challenge, which is contained in the ideology of dialectical materialism, where any religion is classified as a factor alienating man.

This can be a destructive challenge. But -- after years of experiences -- we cannot refrain from stating that it can be also a challenge mobilizing for undertaking efforts, for seeking new solutions, and in this sense somewhat creative. This is eloquently evidenced by Vatican Council II. The church has undertaken the challenge.

The authorities of the Polish People's Republic made in the recent years a proposal to establish formal diplomatic relations with the Holy See.

Since in this matter the Polish Episcopate has taken a positive stance, we have to commonly make ourselves aware of a few circumstances, which have to be taken into consideration in this case.

First. Relations between the Holy See and Poland have a long history. This concerns one of the oldest nunciatures (as the late Cardinal Wyszynski used to say, the so-called first-class nunciature).

Second. These relations have an international though not an inter-state character. The subject here is not the Vatican State, but the Holy See. At the same time, this complies with the entire service, performed by the bishop of Rome in relation to all local churches. Therefore, this concerns also consolidation of the bond with the episcopate of the country, with which these relation are to be established.

Third. In the case of such a society as Poland, where Catholics constitute a majority of citizens, the bond with the nation becomes ever more pronounced. The experiences of the past centuries (even if for the time being they were painful experiences) have profoundly confirmed the Holy See considers relations with a given state as a normal and right thing. The absence of these relations is rather something abnormal, even from the point of view of a given nation. It might be a kind of 'harm' for this nation.

Therefore, we are facing a serious work, which is aimed not only at the realization of the above-mentioned proposal, but also -- and perhaps even more -- making it 'credible' for the nation and the church, somehow for the whole great international community, first of all within our civilizational sphere.

It becomes for me to call and invite the Polish Episcopate for collective cooperation.

All of us have to have a share in this responsible cooperation.

Vatican Reports Address

LD142155 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Jun 87

[Text] The afternoon meeting with the conference of the episcopate of Poland was held in a fraternal atmosphere. The pope cordially thanked all the bishops for their efforts in preparing for the Eucharist Congress and the holy father's visit to his fatherland. The meeting also concerned the fundamental lines of the church's work that referred to the immediate past and were shaped according to the need of responding to the challenge of the ideology of dialectic materialism and its practice, which concentrates on the attempt to prove that religion is a factor alienating man, and on the attempt to break people's faith and the unity of the church, as well as the policy lines for the future. Here, the holy father mentioned two detailed issues.

The first one is connected with the initiative of the authorities of the Polish People's Republic concerning the establishing of normal diplomatic relations with the Holy See:

[Begin Pope recording] As the Polish episcopate expressed itself in a positive manner in the said matter, we must mutually make conscious for ourselves a number of circumstances that must in this case be considered. First, relations between the Holy See and Poland have a long history. These concern one of the oldest nunciatures: As the late Cardinal Wyszynski used to say, a so-called nunciature of the first class.

Second, these relations have an international character, but not an interstate one. The subject here is not the papal state, but the Holy See. This also responds to the whole shape of that service that the bishop of Rome fulfills in relations to all the local churches. The question is also the strengthening of the link with the episcopate of the country with which such relations are entered into.

Third, in the case of such a country as Poland, where Catholics obviously constitute a majority of the citizens, through these relations the tie with the nation is manifested even more. The experience of past centuries, even if this was clearly a painful experience, has deeply confirmed these principles. In the case of such a well-known Catholic country, the Holy See regards relations with the current state as a normal and appropriate thing. The lack of such relations is not normal. Even from the viewpoint of the international position of the given state and, above all, the given nation, it can be a kind of wrong for that nation. And so, we stand here before... [changes thought] there stand before us serious work that aims not only at realizing the above proposal but also, and perhaps even more, at making it credible to the nation and the church and even to the whole, great international society, above all in the reach of our zone of civilization. It is appropriate for me here to call on the Polish episcopate's collegial cooperation. [end recording]

Another problem raised by the holy father, as based on documents concerning the social teachings of the church, together with recent instructions of the Congregation for the Teaching of the Faith, was emphasis upon the need to encompass within the evangelical and pastoral mission of the church such questions as the subject nature of society, connected with adherence to the rights of the human being, which includes principles for participation in decision-making on matters concerning one's own society, and also in the political sphere. State sovereignty only then meets the demands of the ethical order when it is an expression of the sovereignty of the nation within the state, when the society within it is an authentic host and creator of the common good.

To end, the holy father referred to the visit of Polish bishops to Rome and Ad Lumina Apostolotum, taking place in the fall, as an opportunity to investigate in a more detailed way pastoral problems, and also in the light of new experience constituted by the Eucharistic Congress.

Delivers Farewell Speech

LD141903 Warsaw PAP in English 1828 GMT 14 Jun 87

["Pope's Farewell Speech at Warsaw Airport"]

[Text] Warsaw, June 14 -- In the hour of parting with the native land I wish to greet all my fellow countrymen, daughters and sons of the common motherland, all generations, from the eldest -- approaching the end of earthly journey -- to the ones newly born -- and even more: to those who still remain under the heart of Polish mothers, to all whom I had the chance to meet on the routes of the eucharistic congress, and to all the others, without any differences or limitations -- I thank all for hospitality.

I thank providence for letting me stay once again on my native soil in the ninth year of my service at the see of Saint Peter, for letting me admire again -- from aboard the helicopter or directly -- the charm of this land in the most beautiful season of the year.

I thank again Mr President of the Council of State for the invitation, for his presence at the time of my arrival, for the reception at the Royal Castle, and for his presence at the time of my farewell.

Simultaneously, I convey to Mr President of the Council of State my thanks for all persons and organs of authority subordinated to him, who made possible and facilitated my journey. This is true of both the central authorities and the voivodship and local authorities along the entire route that I had the chance to travel in the last few days.

I, therefore, direct my thanks to Warsaw, Lublin, Tarnow, Krakow, Szczecin, Gdynia, Gdansk, Czestochowa and Lodz and wherever it should go at this moment of farewell.

It should reach very many people who did their best to show cordiality and true Polish hospitality not only to me but to all those who arrived with the pope from Rome. I thank you also on their behalf.

I present cordial thanks to the cardinal as Poland's primate and chairman of the conference of the episcopate for taking the initiative of holding the National Eucharistic Congress -- 57 years after a similar congress was held in Poznan in 1930.

I direct these thanks to all my brothers in the bishopric: to Polish cardinals, archbishops and bishops. To all, so numerous lay associates in the cause of the congresses and representatives of the lay apostleship.

I give thanks for all that which has been done to prepare the eucharistic congress and to conduct it. I thank God that I could participate in this significant event of the church in Poland.

The passage from St. John's which says about Christ that "in loving his own, he loved them to end" corresponds, one could say, to the most profound needs of contemporary man. Especially man in Poland.

This is because man must have this basic certainty that he is loved -- that he is affirmed in the whole truth of his humanity. Only then is he ready to accept requirements. He is also ready to require of himself. He is even capable of great sacrifice and self-denial, as our history has shown on numerous occasion.

The eucharistic congress created a climate of affirmation of man in Poland, of each man and all. In particular -- of the individual social groups whom I had the opportunity to meet.

It is necessary that this climate should last and deepen continually.

I once said that Poland is a homeland of difficult challenge. This challenge makes up the course of our history. It also determines Poland's particular place among the great family of nations on the European Continent and the whole globe. If I were here to make use of the words of the II Vatican Council, I would say that -- together with all nations -- our homeland must seek to make human life in Poland more and more human, more and more worthy of man. Of every man, living on this earth -- and of all humans in this great commonwealth of nation and society.

This process, and at the same time this goal, has four main guiding principles and simultaneously four main conditionalities. Even before the Vatican Council they were compiled by John XXIII, who spoke about four basic rights at the root of true peace on earth, in the encyclical "Pacem in Tarris."

They are: The right to truth -- the right to freedom -- the right to justice -- the right to live.

Each of them profoundly conforms to human nature and the dignity of a human being. Each of them conditions real progress, not only personal but also social. And not only spiritual but material as well. And also economic progress, yes, economic progress likewise.

The church -- as we can read in the constitution "Quadium et Spes" -- wishes to be "the sign and safeguard of the transcendental character of human person." This is its proper goal, its mission.

This, simultaneously, means that it wants to reveal all the talents, all the energy of the spirit and body that man possesses, for the good of human community in every dimension: cultural, socio-political, economic.

And the church rejoices when in any place of the world, in any country or society understanding is shown for creative initiatives of every individual. When appropriate space for this is created.

I reiterate again the words of the unforgettable Pope Paul VI, which I have already quoted twice during my visit: "Poland prosperous and happy... in the interest of peace and good cooperation among nations of Europe...."

These, simultaneously, are my greetings upon leave-taking.

In anno domini 1987 I express my joy that I had the chance -- together with the entire church in Poland -- to renew, on the route of the eucharistic congress, this certainty that Christ -- eucharist is to us "the good, the truth and the life" (St. John, 14:6).

Simultaneously, 20 years have passed this year since the publication of the encyclical (of Pope Paul VI) on the "progress of peoples" ("Population progressio"). I wish the whole of my earthly motherland and all my compatriots throughout the world -- proportional participation in this "progress of peoples," which the church desires so much for everybody.

I also wish -- search for and finding the roads that lead to this progress.

Jaruzelski Bids Farewell

LD141759 Warsaw PAP in English 1651 GMT 14 Jun 87

["Jaruzelski's Farewell Speech" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, June 14 -- The visit of Your Holiness to your homeland is coming to an end. The time of bidding farewell has come.

The pilgrimage of John Paul II was an important event. The bishop of Rome, the patriarch of the West has preached his message. It has been preached by the Polish pope. A priestly sowing has been accomplished. The yield will determine, in the first place, its weight and significance -- if it adds to Poland's prestige, contributes to the national agreement, better work and everyday morality. We sincerely wish it to be so.

In the feelings of many millions of Poles religion, faith coexist with the attachment to the social values of socialism. On the common ground of the supreme interests of Motherland it is possible and necessary to reconcile all the differing, honest motivations. This is the yardstick of patriotic maturity. Being actuated by this idea, we uphold the historical offer of durably shaping constructive relations between the socialist state and the Roman Catholic Church.

Your Holiness will soon bid farewell to your Motherland, will take its picture with him in his heart but cannot take with him its real problems. The nation remains here, between the Bug and the Odra rivers. It must itself cope with challenges. The future of Poland, her actual position in Europe and in the world will be determined by the internal cohesion and economic might, and civilizational, scientific and cultural progress. It will be decided by the unity of civic rights and duties.

Poland, like any other country in the world is no paradise on earth. But for the first time in our history our priceless weal: An independent state, securely rests within just borders. Poland needs truth. But truth about Poland is necessary too. How frequently in the recent days has it been the victim of manipulations so offending the commonsense of our nation. This is one more teaching experience. We have our own road, the road of renewal, democratization, reforms, one consolidating the subjectivity of man, one convergent with the current of profound changes in the world of socialism.

All our Polish affairs are only a part of the eternal stream of the general human history. During your pilgrimages to so many countries, your holiness could have seen how much of social wrong, plight, injustice, and desregard for the rights of man is there still in the world. May the word solidarity -- with all people who continue suffering from racism, neocolonialism, exploitation, unemployment, reprisals, and intolerance be heard from this land.

The modern world has come to the crossroads of its fate. One way leads to a "civilisation of fear", while the other -- to safe development of the "human family". Hence, there is a common responsibility for a peaceful future of Europe and of the entire planet. Confrontational calls which have recently come from a place so close to our Western border do harm to this humanistic image.

Stablization, mutually advantageous cooperation in Europe based on parity are of vital significance for us. We trust that the Holy See, an active advocate for peace, will appreciate initiative and efforts of the Polish People's Republic which also are geared to this direction.

Our society, we Poles do differ among ourselves in what always and everywhere makes one man different from another. However, there is one thing which should be common to us beyond all divisions: Namely, real weal of the homeland, more durable than the life of all of us.

We wish Your Holiness good health and much force in fulfulling the noble mission. We wish that also this pilgrimage unceasingly enliven the memory of the homeland, most precious to the heart of every Pole.

Departs Okecie Airport 14 June

LD141744 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1720 GMT 14 Jun 87

[Excerpt] The third visit in the fatherland of Pope John Paul II has ended. The eminent guest was bade farewell at Okecie Airport by, among others, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Zbigniew Messner, and other state figures, as well as by representatives of the Polish episcopate.

The culmination of the 7th day of the pope's visit in the country was the meeting in the reception rooms of the airport with State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski. This face to face meeting was a continuation of the talks held on 8 June at the Royal Castle in Warsaw. [passage omitted]

Cables Jaruzelski From Plane

LD150916 Warsaw PAP in English 0132 GMT 15 Jun 87

["Papal Cable From Aboard Plane to Jaruzelski" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, June 14 -- At the moment of leaving my homeland I wish to once again express my warm thanks to mister president of the Council of State and top authorities of the Polish People's Republic as well as all the local authorities and services of order for the well-wishing concern and hospitality I was accorded during my third apostolic pilgrimage marking the National Eucharistic Congress.

For that collective effort I wish to present my hearty words of appreciation and gratefulness.

In the spirit of uniting love I reiterate my heartfelt wishes that my ministration may become a contribution to the creation of this grat good called Poland.

I am always hopeful that social peace and true dialogue for the good of man in the broadest meaning of the world will let all my countrymen enjoy the full development of the rights of the human person and those stemming from the nation's common history.

I also hope that my visit to my homeland will contribute to the successful development of relations between the church and state and between Poland and the Holy See.

WARSAW PAPER CARRIES POPE'S 9 JUNE LUBLIN SPEECH

AU150737 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 10 Jun 87 pp 3, 4

[Address delivered by Pope John Paul II to the staff and students of the Catholic University of Lublin on 9 June in Lublin]

[Text] We have listened to the words of the Gospel according to St John that begin the description of the Last Supper. This description introduces us to the state of the soul of Jesus Christ at the beginning of the paschal events. "When Jesus knew that his hour was come that he should depart out of this world unto the Father, having loved his own which were in the world, he loved them unto the end." (John 13:1)

And it is these words that are the theme of the Eucharistic Congress taking place in Poland. Today, the congress brings me to Lublin, to the community of the Catholic University, with which I was closely connected for many years. After meetings with representatives of Polish universities, ancient and recently founded universities, I now find myself meeting the teachers, students, and employees of the Catholic University, which is today offering all of us its hospitality.

Our meeting is of a liturgical nature. The liturgy of God's word leads us into the inner mystery of Christ at that decisive moment when Christ "knew that the Father had given all things into his hands." (John 13:3)

"All things." Let us remain with the words "all things." The idea of "all things" is close to what is encompassed by the word "universitas." "Universitas" -- this is a special community that is predisposed to acquire knowledge about everything. The object "universum" corresponds to the subject "universitas."

This predisposition, this striving, is connected with man throughout the ages, it is connected with the very nature of the human intellect -- the human intellect is in a certain sense "all things" (St Thomas). For everything that exists in whatever way is given to human congnizance, and thus to the human intellect. All things that exist in whatever way, that is, all of reality in its variety of forms. The human intellect is directed toward this reality, both in terms of its universality ("all things") and its variety.

Institutions that bear the name "university" ("wszechnica" in Polish) express this basic truth about man through their very name. All of reality is given to man from the angle of truth. "University" also expresses man's special "debt" toward reality in all its varied forms. This is a debt of truth. Man owes the world truth. By learning the truth about the world, reality, and the creator and creation man repays this debt and simultaneously realizes himself. He justifies his "capacity for reason" in the entire universe.

What I have said so far applies to all the universities in the world.

The Gospel according to St John says that Christ "knew that the Father had given all things."

This places the words, "all things" in a new context. This places "all things" that comprise reality, in its richness and variety, macrocosm and microcosm, in relation to God, and the mystery of the Trinity: Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

This is a mystery of faith revealed in the word of God. The world, before it existed in the entire richness of creation and its entire macro and microcosmic structure, existed in God. Before "worlds were framed by the word of God," summoned into existence, they had existed eternally in the word, in the Father. They existed encompassed by knowledge and love, encompassed by the inner life of the Trinity: Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

And after creation God's immemorial embrace has been continuing throughout the history of the universe: "For in him we live, and move, and have our being." (Acts 17:28). "All things are in him." All things exist in him not only in the sense of creator -- that is, (according to our human conceptions) in the causal sense. All things are in him -- in an unceasing relation to the communion, above the created communion, that God is in himself: Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

If an evangelist says of Christ the following: "The Father had given all things into his hands," then this sentence reflects the everlasting bond between God and the world on the basis of man's deeds.

Creating man in his own image and likeness, the Father "gave everyting" to the Son in a special way. One can say: He gave and granted. He granted him a world visible in the form of man. He granted him human salvation; he gave "unto his hands." He also burdened man with the sin that has rested on man's shoulders "since the beginning," involving the task of redeeming the world.

Christ, "knowing that his hour had come" -- the hour when he had to finally perform this task -- faced up to this task. "Having loved his own who were in the world, he loved them unto the end."

Thus, the expression "everything," so very important for the nature and mission of every university in the world, assumes a totally new meaning when we apply this "everything" to the Trinity, the secret of the creation and redemption, Christ, and the Eucharist.

In this way, we touch upon the very essence of a Catholic university.

A Catholic university possesses all the characteristics of any other university. It forms part of the same reality, part of "everything." It bears the same responsibility toward the truth in science and research and in conveying this research, in other words teaching.

At the same time, the adjective "Catholic" indicates that the entire research work of universities relates to everything that stems from the word of God. It is related to the faith that is upheld and taught by the church.

"Everything" in the context of research work also involves "everything" that existed before the "beginning." The beginning was with God, in the eternal word. The father gave the Son this "everything" when his hour came, the hour of redeeming the world.

We know that this was also the hour of the Eucharist.

For many centuries, the church has been taking part in the process of forming universities. We know this well from history, especially European history, but most of all from Polish history.

In modern times, with the formation of modern science, the church has seen the need to form new universities all over the world, universities bearing the adjective "Catholic." The purpose of providing this adjective was that the meaning of "everything" in the context of the word of God should not disappear in the great educational process and in the creative effort of human intellect, which is paying its debt to reality by means of truth.

It is a very significant fact that a Catholic university like this has also been established in Lublin, almost at the same time as when Poland regained its independence.

Meeting the entire community of the Catholic University of Lublin, I want us to thoroughly consider, on the basic of the liturgy, the meaning of the service about which Christ speaks in the following quotation from the Gospel according to St John: "If I then, your Lord and Master, have washed your feet; ye also ought to wash one another's feet" (John 13:14).

The University of Lublin was founded and still exists under the slogan "Deo et Patriae." These words speak about service. About service to God and the church, and to the nation and fatherland. I think there is some "tertium comparationis" that enables one to humbly compare the almost 70-year history of the Catholic University of Lublin with the over 700-year history of the Jagiellonian University. Service involves a love of truth in the service of man, and the shaping of national consciousness by means of devoted service to the truth. The fact that this institution is the only Catholic university in the countries that have adopted materialistic, Marxist ideology as the official ideology of their system of exercising authority and social organization is very significant.

During our first meeting at the Jasna Gora Monastery in 1979, I said that your university is part of the struggle for man's humanity, and that the enormous spiritual potential by which man fulfills his humanity should be liberated by means of strength, truth, and intellectual effort; and by means of service to the supreme truth which is a reflection of the infinite truth in the life of the world and people. He who recognizes man for his own sake, also recognizes man's maker. He who recognizes his maker, cannot fail to recognize man. That is why in every one of the university's faculties, even the most "secular" ones, the intellectual effort of seeking the truth must be and should be combined with the faith that is also reflected in this sphere. Such is the profile of the post-Vatican Council church and modern Catholicism. At the same time, the Catholic university is living testimony for all those who would like to include religion among irrational subject-matter.

The Catholic University of Lublin encourages this mutual openness between faith and human intellect on our earth. It is contributing to the treasury of Polish science and culture, and is also earning world recognition, which is illustrated by its extensive cooperation with similar centers of education in Europe and beyond.

Its role as an educator of Catholic intelligentsia in Poland in a spirit of Christian, humanitarian, and national values is precious. It is also worth adding that many members of the Polish episcopate owe the existence of their intellectual and spiritual body to the Catholic University of Lublin.

We remember with gratitude the professors, employees, and students of the Catholic University of Lublin, from Father Idzi Radziszewski to the primate of the millenium [Cardinal Wyszynski] and the large number of lay Catholics.

While considering the significance of the academic service your intellectual community is to perform for God and the fatherland, we must at the same time consider the teachings of the apostle contained in the first epistle to the Corinthians:

"It is the same God which worketh all in all" (1 Corinthians 12:6).

"But the manifestation of the Spirit is given to every man to profit withal" (ibidem, verse 7).

We must also consider the truth about "gifts," talents, and other personal characteristics the apostle teaches us about.

The university is a kind of workshop. Perhaps its educational work strikes one first of all. But when one examines it more closely, one sees that its creative-research work constitutes the real "water of life" that refreshes its entire teaching work.

Research is the university's basis of existence and basic activity. All other work stems from this, in other words conveying knowledge to others and training new teachers. I have spoken about this on various other occasions.

Here I wish to stress that all the gifts that embody the spirit -- all the gifts and talents of those who shape an educational institution's profile at a given period, and all the gifts of members of academic communities -- are given by God for the common good. By means of these gifts, God has placed in our hearts a piece of himself, a breath of his spirit, as it were. This is a gift, but also a task.

It is the specific nature of Catholicism that makes the Catholic University of Lublin so attractive to the Polish academic family. The Polish academic family feels that it may expect from the Catholic University of Lublin not only thorough knowledge, but also access to other spheres of truth, to that specific light Christ's secret shines on the mystery of human existence. Hence the need to constantly meet halfway the needs of all of Poland's academic communities. One can only do this by possessing a clear academic and, at the same time, Christian attitude, and by being sensitive to what is human and divine. This applies to the professors, the students -- to everyone who makes up this university.

You know how thirsty the present world is for evidence that the unity of truth and life is not only possible, but that it exists.

The role and attractiveness of the Catholic University is rooted in the hope that the university is a place for a true community of professors, administrative and manual workers, and students and a place of vital Christianity, and that the genuine Catholic University family is a place for not only the "truth of science," but also the "truth of life" achieved through efforts to overcome various forms of weakness and ills and various forms of denying the truth in personal life and in mutual relations with other people, to resist the inclination to engage in superficial studies and to pursue research in line with seasonal, nonscientific criteria and not with the criteria of truth.

"God is the source of everything in everyone."

Do keep up the vital awareness of the fact that this is the road you tread together with Christ at the present difficult time the church is experiencing in the world and in our fatherland. Do know that you tread this road to spread the light of knowledge and faith as well as Christian life based on truth, which is so necessary for the preparations of the Christian "tomorrow."

Let me quote what I said at Louvain-La-Neuve University, with which we have had fruitful cooperation for many years:

"Unceasing efforts to search for creative dynamism of the spirit calls for the determined resolve on the part of the entire university community, especially of professors and academic authorities, to excel and to nourish the theological virtue of hope. Science and knowledge do not recognize fatalism, but try to build the future in freedom. The future is no fatalism we have to submit to. It is a program and a task for joint realization with God's help." (From speech made on 21 May 1985, page 6)

Finally, we must stress that the nature of this university is to a great extent determined by the source of its existence, by our nation's generosity.

We all are especially familiar with the generosity of the friends of the Catholic University of Lublin at home and abroad. Representatives of the Polish emigration and of the Society for Ties with Poles Abroad are present here. I cordially greet them and all other guests.

Thanks to the generosity of the faithful, this university is owned by the Catholic nation and the Catholic Church, which are rightly entitled to expect that it serves the church in line with church principles. We express our deep gratitude to all friends of this university.

"Having loved His own people, He loved to the end."

Let us add this day into the days of the Eucharist Congress.

The Eucharist still expresses as a sacrament that "all" which the father "gave" to the son.

He "gave" this "all" so that the son could embrace, transmute, and transform it with the help of the love that he "loved to the end."

That is why the Eucharist is also a source of the love in us and in this Catholic university. It is a source and an appeal for that love that ultimately saves man and gives him eternal life.

My University! My Alma Mater! You are also in the embrace of the love that Christ loved to the very end. You are in the Eucharist.

Do persist in this salutary embrace of the Savior of the world.
Do serve the truth!
When you serve the truth you serve freedom and the liberation of man and the nation.
You serve life!

PAPAL VISIT TO MAJDANEK 'APPEAL FOR PEOPLE TO PRAY'

AU131726 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jun 87 p 2

[Juliusz Solecki commentary: "Image of a Silent Pope"]

[Text] If history has dictated that there is a war cemetery by every Polish road, then there is always one on the route of the pope's pilgrimages through his native land. In 1979 it was the huge cemetery at Oswiecim. In 1987 it was Majdanek.

"Is there anyone in the world who is surprised that a pope who was born and brought up in this land, a pope who went to the Holy See from Krakow, the archdiocese in which Oswiecim is located, began the first encyclical of his pontificate with the words 'redemptor humanis' and that it was entirely devoted to man," asked John Paul II at the site of the largest cemetery in Europe, that of Auschwitz-Birkenau, the gate of which bore the contemptuous inscription: "Arbeit Macht Frei."

At Majdanek, which marked the beginning of the third day of the papal pilgrimage through Poland, Pope John Paul II did not deliver a speech. Kneeling at the foot of a gigantic sarcophagus containng the ashes of 340 million Poles, Jews, Russians and victims of other nationalities who were murdered and tortured to death in the camp, the pope sank into deep prayer.

These minutes of thought and reflection, the pope's silence in a place that was the last for the earthly wanderings of thousands, was more expressive than anything that could be said.

Speaking to a former camp guard, the pope said: "Man should behave as brother toward his fellow man and not as an executioner." This is a very important admonition. It is very important when one sets it alongside the demands being articulated ever more loudly in certain countries, demands to "finally lower a curtain of silence" over all that fascist machine of death and destruction brought mankind.

This image of a silent pope, sunk in prayer, can not only be interpreted as an act of homage before his own people, which was to be exterminated in accordance with the intentions of Hitlerite Germany, but also as an image and a symbol -- a dramatic appeal to mankind's memory and an appeal for people to pray together for peace.

This appeal found expression in the famous encyclical issued by John XXIII entitled "Pacem in Terris" and, as John Paul II recalled at the Royal Palace in Warsaw, in the prayer for peace held in the UN Year of Peace, in which Christians and representatives of other religions were invited to take part.

"We would be right in saying," said the pope, "that the future of mankind lies in the hands of those who can manage to give future generations a reason to live and have hope."

POPE SPEAKS AT 8 JUNE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL SESSION

AU142028 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 10 Jun 87 p 5

["Text of speech by the pope at his 8 June Warsaw meeting with members of the Polish Ecumenical Council"]

[Text] "Praise the Lord and His Son Jesus, who gave us all kinds of blessings." (Ephesians 1:3)

Our fraternal meeting here in the name of the Lord is another opportunity for this ecumenical community in our fatherland to thank the Lord of the church for the links between us and for our joint participation in the service of the Gospel. "I trust that He who has inspired us with good works will fulfill them to the coming of Jesus Christ." (Philippians 1:6) I think that as brothers in Christ seeking full unity we can gain spiritually by heeding the words of the Apostle of Nations "that we should desire nothing for improper competition and idle glory, humbly regarding each other as superior to ourselves." (Philippians 2:3)

Dear brothers, as you know, my third pilgrimage to my homeland has coincided with the National Eucharistic Congress of the Catholic Church in Poland. The slogan of this congress is: "He loved them to the end." (John 13:1) The unique mood of the Last Supper, of which our thoughts and hearts are full nowadays, makes it possible for us to be even more sensitive to Jesus' priestly prayers for his disciples' unity. (John 17:21) I trust that tonight, too, the Lord invites us to supplement His prayers with our ecumenical prayers, to make His pastoral solicitude for the unity of all the faithful our own solicitude, and to continue our efforts "to rebuild the friendship of God's churches." (St Basilius, Epistle 70)

We are profoundly grateful to our Lord and Savior for the fact that Christians realize more and more that the act of christening "unites them with Christ, with one another, and with the churches of every place and time. This common christening unites us with Christ in faith and is therefore a fundamental link in unity." (The Lima Document of 1982 entitled "The Act of Christening, the Eucharist, Pastoral Service," CHRISTENING, Issue 6)

This so-called Lima Document, which was compiled by the theologians of the World Council of Churches and the Catholic Church correctly notes that "the unity with Christ in which we participate by virtue of the act of christening has important implications for Christian unity. That is why our common christening constitutes an appeal to churches to overcome their divisions and to visibly manifest their community." (CHRISTENING, Issue 6) It is my warm desire that all followers of Christ in my fatherland should never cease to discover the brotherhood in Christ flowing from the common act of christening. I rejoice that the Christian churches in Poland are in dialogue about the act of christening, a dialogue started years ago on the basis of the Accra Document of 1974 and now on the basis of the Lima Document. (In this connection I express my gratitude to the Mixed Commission of Ecumenical Councils, the Episcopate Commission for Ecumenical Affairs, and, especially, the Subcommission for Dialogue for their persevering efforts.)

Grateful to God, we can say that 20 years after the Second Vatican Council "ecumenism has become a deep and permanent feature of church awareness." (The Extraordinary Synod of Bishops in 1985, the Final Document, II, C, 7) I rejoice that in my fatherland, too, the Catholic and other fraternal Christian churches possess this awareness. This is attested to by the long cooperation between the Episcopate Commission for Ecumencial Matters and The Polish Ecumenical Council, by the establishment of the Ecumenical Institute of the Theological Faculty at Lublin Catholic University, which is open to ecumenical scientific work, and by many valuable grass-roots initiatives in local churches. That is why I would like to thank all those who in the past 20 years, since the Vatican Council, have continued to perseveringly work, pray, and suffer in our common homeland for the more intensive development of ecumenical relations among Christians of various religions. I want to thank pastors, theologians, and the faithful in all Christian churches in Poland.

Brothers, it is always necessary for us to know how to forgive each other in the spirit of evangelical brotherhood for any mutual transgressions in the past and to boldly develop a better ecumenical future, "forgetting that which is behind us and striving for what is before us." (Philippians 3:13) Let us learn how to "appreciate the truly Christian values flowing from the common fatherland." (Ecumenical Document 4) This is because "whatever is truly Christian is never in conflict with the true assets of faith. On the contrary, it can always help us to penetrate more effectively the very mystery of Christ and the church." (Ecumenical Document 4)

None of us can avoid noticing the painful fact that the Christians who are united in the act of christening continue to be separated in partaking in the Lord's supper. The Eucharist is the Savior's great gift for the church. "It is the church's new Paschal Supper and a new union of the New Covenant, which Christ handed over to His disciples as a memento of His death and resurrection in anticipation of the Paschal Feast." (The Lima Document, THE EUCHARIST, Issue 1) The mystery of the Eucharist personifies all the people's reconciliation achieved by Jesus' cross and resurrection. That is why "we are under constant judgment on account of various divisions and religious opposition in the body of Christ." (THE EUCHARIST, Issue 20)

"The fact that the Christians are unable to fully unite themselves at the same table to consume the same bread and drink from the same chalice weakens their individual and collective missionary prowess." (THE EUCHARIST, Issue 26) In the final reckoning only the church will be eucharistically reconciled with the help of a credible act -- the sacrament of all mankind's unity and world peace. Assuming that in His church Christ established a miraculous sacrament of the Eucharist, which denotes and creates the unity of the church," the Ecumenical Decree states that to achieve the goal of ecumenism "all Christians should slowly rally round the rites of the Eucharist to achieve the unity of the one and only church, a unity that Christ bestowed on His church from the very beginning."

Only the Holy Spirit can overcome the still existing divisions among Christians. During Whitsun the Holy Spirit entered into the Apostles and changed them into determined and united witnesses of Christ: "A single spirit and a single heart revitalized all the faithful." (The Acts 4:32) At present all Christianity continues to intensify its conviction that invoking the Holy Spirit in the Eucharist, which is called epiclesis, constitutes a great power for the unity of Christians and is a continuous appeal for unity. Would that this appeal be heard by the Christians who are still divided in partaking in the Lord's supper, unfortunately.

The Ecumenical Decree issued by the Second Vatican Council clearly stresses that "the entire church, all the faithful and pastors, as well as every individual should take care of renewing unity." In the spirit of loyalty to the Second Vatican Council, I wish to stress that it is most important that all Christians in Poland should help realize Jesus' testament "that all should be united and that the world should believe." (John 17:21) Aside from the ecumenical commitment of the church pastors and theologians, we also need the commitment of all faithful Christians in their prayers and fraternal love. The spirit of ecumenism should impregnate the church's entire life and the propagation of the holy Gospel and catechism, as I wrote in the appeal published in CATECHECI TRADENDAE (Issue 32). This spirit should be present to an even greater extent in theological seminaries, monasteries, and nunneries. Ecumenical activity is one of the church's priorities, and no Christian should shrink from this activity.

May the holy spirit give us much enthusiasm and persevering courage in this work.

Dear brothers and sisters in Christ! Tonight we will gather in the name of Our Lord for fraternal prayers. We want to offer thanks for the common road we have traversed. We also want to pray for perseverance in all ecumenical efforts.

We want to extend our prayers primarily to the Polish Ecumenical Council, which was 4 years old last year. The Catholic Church's cooperation with this council has been developing for many years, and the present experience and achievements encourage us to continue the dialogue, despite the difficulties we have to overcome to achieve a more complete community. May the Lord of our church support the council and its new administration by His Grace to help the rapprochement between Christian churches in Poland.

The millennium of Russia's christening will occur in 1988. We celebrated such a millennium in Poland over 20 years ago, and that is why we can all the better realize the importance of such a jubilee. Even today in our fraternal prayers we want to remember in Our Lord all the Christians of the Eastern tradition -- the heirs of a millennium-old heritage, which deserves a profound respect. May the coming jubilee help to bring closer together all the Polish Christians of the Eastern and Western tradition.

Dear brothers, I thank you for letting me share thoughts that are dear to my heart with you. May the love of Christ, who "has loved us to the end," be for all of us an inexhaustible source of strength, creative ecumenical inspiration, patience, and perseverance. Let us trust the Holy Spirit in everything because the Holy Spirit can "inspire new strength and create new opportunities." (SPIRITUAL SERVICE, Issue 42)

POPE ADDRESSES NUNS AT WARSAW CATHEDRAL 8 JUNE

AU121358 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 10 Jun 87 p 5

[Speech by Pope John Paul II at a meeting of nuns who have taken vows of silence at Warsaw Cathedral on 8 June]

[Text] I wish to express my sincere joy at the fact that you, sisters, are the first group I am meeting during my third pilgrimage to the fatherland. You have gathered in Warsaw's Cathedral of St John, where I have come to stand in the church of the Warsaw archdiocese. I am also here to kneel at the tomb of the deceased primate of the millenium [referring to Cardinal Wyszynski], where thousands of countrymen come to pray. [paragraph continues]

They must surely pray very often for the fatherland at the spot where he who "loved the Church of Christ" so much has been laid to rest; who loved the fatherland and everyone so faithfully; and who defended man's honor and rights, forgiving man's enemies according to the principle of "overcoming evil with good" (Romans 12:21). He was a man of "heroic faith," who placed everything in Mary and placed himself in her hands -- and sought help from her in defending the faith of Christ and the freedom of the nation.

Those are the words used when praying at the tomb of the deceased primate of the church on Polish soil, and I repeat this prayer.

I think that the primate of the millenium is happy with the initiative of his successor and the entire episcopate of holding a second National Eucharistic Congress in Poland 50 years after the first, especially because the guiding thought of this congress is contained in the following words from the Gospel according to St John: "Having loved his own which were in the world, he loved them unto the end" (13:1). After all, the deceased primate tried to display faith in love "unto the end" throughout his entire life and pastoral mission. This love expresses in particular the richness of the gospels, and perhaps illustrates an "evangelical radicalism."

And this is also your role, dear sisters. This is your mission. You have chosen Christ as your only betrothed, aware of this love "unto the end." What is more, you have chosen this love as an ideal, as the purpose of your spiritual mission. You also want to love "unto the end," as Christ did. People, your brothers and sisters, know this. Look how often they come to you to ask for prayers, as well as coming for words of comfort and to receive the light that emanates from your silence in God. It is also difficult to forget that when the need arose, for example during the occupation and especially during the Warsaw Uprising, sisters who had taken vows of silence proved ready to help their brethren (the wounded, homeless, and oppressed) and make a sacrifice which, it seems, was accepted by God. I mean the work of the Warsaw convent of Sisters of the Sacrament in the new quarter of the city, and many others. In this way, they "loved unto the end."

Your mission is contained in the entire Gospel as our Lord's special advice. He does not demand this mission from everyone. He does not demand from everyone the poverty, chastity, and obedience to which you are committing yourselves by your service. "He that is able to receive it, let him receive it" (Matthew 19:12) said the Lord, having presented his disciples with the ideal of "chastity for the kingdom of Heaven's sake" (ibidem). But this is not the only place in the Gospel; the entire Gospel opens before us the prospects of life according to the new pattern established by Jesus of Nazareth -- a life that continues to be best summarized in the eight beatitudes.

Dear sisters! How happy I am that the church in Poland possesses a testimony to your mission. Today, on the threshold of the Eucharistic Congress, I wish to say that this mission conforms closely to this congress' basic motive: "He loved unto the end." So it is no coincidence that I am meeting you beforehand. For you are carrying throughout your entire lives and every day of your lives the truth about Christ as expressed in these words.

Your silent, contemplative, and dedicated life stems from the Eucharist. And it leads to the Eucharist and extols it, even though you live in seclusion. Your entire life is extolled by the Eucharist, a sacrament of Christ's love "unto the end," which penetrates the walls of your nunneries and the bars of your cells. "Living the life of the Eucharist means leaving the confinement of one's own life and adapting to the infinity of the life of Christ." These are words spoken by the Blessed Teresa Bennedykta of the Holy Cross, a Carmelite whom I recently beatified.

By means of the Eucharist, you always find yourselves at the "heart" of your mission, every day. And you also find yourselves at the "heart" of the church, as the holy Carmelite nun from Lisieux wrote. For the heart of the church beats with a Eucharistic rhythm. This is the rhythm of the love by which Christ, "having loved his own ... loved them unto the end." And that is why this love persists, implemented by many, many human hearts. It is being implemented in a special way by your hearts, dear sisters.

This love will last until the end of time so that, beyond the limits of the here and now, it may appear in all its glory, all its divine glory. That is why love is the "greatest" (1 Corinthians 13:13).

Although all the various acts of the apostles are exceedingly important, what (and at the same time, who) you are inside the church always remains the most basic act. One can apply with particular justification the following words by an apostle to each of you: "For ye are dead, and your life is hid with Christ in God" (Colossians 3:3).

My children, you are separated from the world only apparently. Actually you are right in the middle of it, in the middle of present reality, in the middle of Polish reality -- through the ministry of the church.

You know well that this reality is difficult, full of painful tension, human doubt, and grief, and that it is burdened with sin, which is often, but not always, the result of human weakness.

One does not observe people when one is in seclusion. One loves them. One loves them with the love with which Christ loved "unto the end." This love is evangelical "leaven"; it is the ingredient with which the "whole is leavened" (Matthew 13:33) into bread necessary for man to live his daily, mortal life.

It is the bread of immortality, just like the Eucharist!

I want you to be such an "ingredient."

OFFICIAL SAYS CHURCH GOVERNMENT'S 'PARTNER'

LD141554 Hamburg DPA in German 1511 GMT 14 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Jun (DPA) -- The Polish Government sees in the course of John Paul's visit a sign that the position of the church in the country has been strengthened. A high-ranking representative of the Polish Foreign Ministry said today in an interview with DPA that the church would now be the most important partner for the government, "and no one else." It will now be more difficult to negotiate with this strengthened partner, but if one were to come to an agreement it would be a lasting one.

The visit will speed up the commencement of diplomatic relations. However, it is not yet certain when this would occur. There would be no nuncio in Poland, but a pronuncio, because Poland has not concluded a concordat with the Vatican and does not recognize that the nucio is the doyen of the diplomatic corps. The leadership of the Catholic Church in Poland will now have to decide what it wants. On the one hand Primate Jozef Glemp said at the beginning of the year that there is no direct connection between the legal status of the church and diplomatic relations. Then the communique of the last bishops' conference emphasized once more that this connection does exist.

PAP ATTACKS REAGAN STATEMENTS AT BERLIN WALL

Shows 'Nerve' With Accusations

LD132235 Warsaw PAP in English 2156 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] West Berlin, June 13: The way in which the U.S. President Ronald Reagan presented the German issue in front of the Brandenburg Gate last Friday constitutes a threat to the post-war order in Europe, thus for Poland as well. In his militant speech, which he provocatively delivered right next to the GDR's border, Reagan had the nerve to put forward accusations against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, that it is their fault that the post-war political and territorial realities in Europe are such as they are.

As if Poland, the Soviet Union, and not the Third Reich's pan-German leaders unleashed and next utterly lost the Second World War. Poland felt the enormity of Nazi barbarism for the longest period of time, thus it has a right to speak about it with full voice. Other European nations have also not forgotten those times and human suffering. Presently, those forces in the FRG which would like to reach out for Polish Silesia or Czech Sudetes [as received] have gained a strong advocate in the person of the American President. Under the pretext of humanitarianism, attempts are once again being made at brainwashing young people. In West Berlin, however, over 50,000 young people on the eve of the President's arrival voiced their "no", for his policy of armament and aggression in demonstrations on Berlin streets. A day later a tremendous "no" was heard also after the President's address in Bonn, where 110,000 people demonstrated against all attempts at peace in Europe. [as received] They showed that they are conscious of the threats contained in the policy of aggressive American and NATO circles, that they do not want to fight once more and die in the name of disgraced mottoes and goals.

Signals 'Anticommunist Crusade'

LD142108 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 14 Jun 87

["In Wake of Reagan's Berlin Speech" - PAP headline; (By Ireneusz Lukasik)]

[Text] Warsaw, June 14 -- In an address delivered in front of Reichstag in West Berlin on Friday President Reagan gave a signal for another "anti-communist crusade", and in fact he again called for changing the territorial and political realities shaped in Europe as a result of World War II, and in particular for solving the "open German question". There is no need to explain the dangerous aspect of this policy, that all attempts at changing status quo in Europe carry a threat of a new catastrophe.

(Reagan's) demand to "open the Brandenburg Gate" prompts one remark: The key to this gate is also in his hands. He could have indeed helped to get it open, by accepting in Reykjavik the Soviet disarmament proposals of historic significance which would have dramatically reduced the threat of war and also increased the security of states and trust in East-West relations. One can hardly be surprised that in the atmosphere of such "friendliness" on the part of the American protector, revisionism becomes an increasingly open element of the FRG's foreign policy. Numerous statements by prominent government figures contain phrases flagrantly contradicting the December 1970 Polish-FRG treaty and the CSCE Final Act, and revisionist organizations do not have to worry either about funds or about the presence of senior government representatives at their rallies.

JOINT U.S. ECONOMIC COUNCIL SESSION ENDS

LD121858 Warsaw PAP in English 1745 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 12 -- The 7th Plenary Session of the Polish-American Economic Council today ended debates in Poznan which were aimed at activities for the development of bilateral economic relations. The session was attended by employees of Polish foreign trade and a 40-strong group of representatives of American industry. The current session was held following a 7-year recess. Its resumption, like the return of the U.S. to the Poznan International Fair, is an expression of the gradual normalization of Polish-American economic relations.

The sides carried out a bilateral, indepth evaluation of the situation in Polish-American trade and economic cooperation. They stated that there were currently conditions for reconstructing this cooperation, especially as concerns Polish exports to American markets. It was underscored that the growth rate of the development of bilateral trade would, nonetheless, depend to a large degree on the normalization of financial and credit cooperation. The council decided to act to improve the situation in this field.

The American delegation was introduced to the new mechanisms of steering the Polish economy, stemming from the application of economic reform in Poland. The presentation of the Polish law on joint ventures met with special interest. The sides agreed that it gives a good foundation to develop new forms of bilateral cooperation. In connection with this the American members of the council decided to hold under their auspices a seminar on joint ventures which will be organized by the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade and the Warsaw Bureau of UNIDO [United Nations Industrial Development Organization] in New York this month. The American side also expressed interest in participating in the "forum for promoting investment projects" to take place in Warsaw this October.

During the session the sides forwarded concrete proposals of cooperation, both in the form of joint undertakings as well as traditional industrial co-production. This concerns, among other things, such fields as agricultural and food processing and the machine and chemical industries. They will be reviewed in detail by representatives of both sides concerned.

Assessing the course of the session, the chairmen of the debates, president of Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade Ryszard Karski and Dale Hathaway stated that the discussion was necessary and fruitful. This forecasts good prospects for the development of Polish-American economic relations in the nearest future. The sides agreed that another, eighth sesion of the council would be held in May, next year in the United States.

LATE REPORT: FRG SHIP HIT BY POLISH FIRE

AU151350 Paris AFP in English 1342 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Bonn, June 15 (AFP) -- A West German navy supply ship observing Warsaw Pact maneuvers in the Baltic Sea came under Polish fire on Monday and three of its crew were slightly injured, a spokesman for the Defense Ministry said here. He said the incident took place near the Bay of Gdansk in Poland.

Five small-calibre projectiles hit the supply vessel Neckar, causing a leak and a fire aboard which were rapidly dealt with, the spokesman said.

ECONOMIC SESSION ENDS, PROTOCOL WITH SOMALIA SIGNED

AU131748 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1152 GMT 1[illegible] Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/6/1987 -- Saturday, June 13, the third session of the joint Romanian-Somali Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation ended in Bucharest.

In the spirit of the orientations set and understandings reached by the party and state leaders of the two countries, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, the parties to the commission analysed the way in which the decisions of the previous session were carried into effect, with emphasis on the growing course of the Romanian-Somali economic ties. In consideration of the conditions provided by the economies of the two countries, new ways and possibilties were examined to further expand bilateral cooperation, develop collaboration and cooperation in domains of joint interest, diversify and increase mutual goods exchanges.

At the end of the proceedings the co-chairmen of the commission, Ion Ceausescu, minister secretary of state, first vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Yusuf 'Ali Uthman, minister of state at the Ministry of National Planning of the Democratic Republic of Somalia, signed the session's protocol.

In their addresses on the occasion, the two chief delegates pointed out that, through the measures and aims set, the document signed would pave the way for a new stage in the development of ties of collaboration and economic, technical-scientific and cultural cooperation between Romania and Somalia, for the increase and diversification of commercial exchanges on mutually advantageous terms. The speakers underscored the decisive role of the productive interviews and talks between the leaders of the two countries, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mohamed Siad Barre, in the deepening of the Romanian-Somali links of friendship and collaboration on multiple planes. They noted that the economic potential of the two countries offered a solid basis for the continuous growth of bilateral cooperation and of cooperation on third market, in the interests of both countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity.'

The Somali chief delegate had interviews with executives of the Ministry of the Machine Building Industry, the Ministry of Electronics and Electrical Engineering, t he Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Food Industry.

THREE ROMANIAN SAILORS SEEK ASYLUM IN NORWAY

AU121141 Paris AFP in English 1121 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Narvik, Norway, June 12 (AFP) -- Three Romanian sailors jumped ashore and sought political asylum in this north-eastern port, the NTB news agency reported Friday quoting police.

The three men staged their escape Thursday evening when the 'Baia de Fier" freighter was discharging its load of iron ore before sailing to Belgium, NTB said.

The captain of the vessel, Gheorene Dragut, ordered the crew to stop the three men but they fought off their colleagues and fled. The freighter's departure was delayed until the three men were replaced.

HUNGARIAN DEPUTY CHAIRMAN MARJAI VISITS 11-13 JUNE

LD132331 Budapest MTI in English 1842 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 13 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited Slovenia June 11-13 on the invitation of the Slovenian Government. In Ljubljana, Jozef Marjai held talks with his host, Dusan Sinigoj, chairman of the Slovenian Government, and reviewed the development of Hungarian-Slovenian relations, and tasks related to further developing these. Jozsef Marjai met Milan Kucan, president of the League of Slovenian Communists Central Committee, and Andrej Marinc, member of the State Presidium of the Republic of Slovenia. At the friendly discussions, the sides mutually gave briefs on timely issues of political and economic development in Yugoslavia, in Slovenia, and in Hungary.

The deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers visited Koper, and was familiarized with the harbour that figures prominently from the point of view of Hungarian sea shipping. Jozsef Marjai held talks with leaders of the region and the harbour. He also held talks in Koper with Janez Zemljaric, vice-president of the Yugoslav Government, on timely issues of relations between the two countries, the streamlining of the structure of economic cooperation between Hungary and Yugoslavia, the extension of this, and the means of establishing the necessary conditions.

Jozsef Marjai was accompanied on the visit to Yugoslavia by Sandor Gyorke, Hungarian ambassador to Yugoslavia, and Andras Patko, deputy minister of finance. Jozsef Marjai returned to Budapest Saturday.

GACIC, CPSU ARMENIAN DELEGATION HOLD TALKS

LD112114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1611 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Karen Demirchyan, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, who is on a visit to our country within the framework of cooperation between the Montenegrin LC Central Committee and the Armenian CP Central Committee.

The two sides assessed cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU, based on well-known principles as being positive and pointed out that relations at the level of the party organizations, republics and provinces of the SFRY and the USSR represent a considerable part of comprehensive interparty relations and contribute to the two countries as well as LCY and CPSU activities. Viktor Maltsev, USSR to the ambassador SFRY took part in the talks.

Vukadinovic Receives Visitors

LD132335 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0953 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] Titograd, 13 Jun (TANJUG) -- An Armenian Communist Party Central Committee delegation which is making an official friendly visit to Montenegro was received in Titograd today by Vuko Vukadinovic, president of the Republican Executive Council. Promoting cooperation between the SR of Montenegro and the Armenian SSR within the framework of overall Yugoslav-Soviet relations was discussed.

The Armenian delegation, which is headed by the first secretary of the Central Committee of this Soviet Republic's Communist Party, will today -- the 2d day of its stay in Montenegro -- visit cultural and historical sights at Cetinje.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY VIEWS TIES WITH ALBANIA

LD121752 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Pristina, 12 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Kosovo Presidency noted at today's session that Yugoslavia should continue to promote cooperation with neighboring countries in keeping with the principles of our nonaligned policy. Discussing the relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Presidency noted that our country has always been interested in the development and promotion of relations with this neighboring country, but that the Albanian leadership and its anti-Yugoslav propaganda failed to contribute to efforts to develop these relations. Within the framework of Yugoslav cooperation with its neighbors, Kosovo fully contributes to efforts to realize the good-neighborly policy of our country, but it should devote greater attention to the training of all the organs involved in international cooperation in order that our country should deepen and promote relations with its neighbors.

The Kosovo Presidency, according to a statement from today's session, decided to open the proceedings for changing the constitution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo on the basis of the proposal of the SFRY Presidency, the critical analysis of the political system of socialist self-management and the congress resolutions. The Presidency charged the Provincial Council for Questions of the Social System with the task of producing a document by the end of this month in connection with the constitutional changes so that the Presidency can make an initiative in the Kosovo Assembly.

At today's session the Presidency gave support to the measures taken by the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly aimed at resolving the problems pointed out by individual citizens of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities, and reached the conclusion that this activity be intensified.

Hasani Criticizes Nationalists

LD122335 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2050 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Kosovska Vitina, 12 Jun (TANJUG) -- This evening, Sinan Hasani, a member of the SFRY Presidency, speaking at a meeting of the Kosovska Vitina political aktiv, said that Albanian nationalism and irredentism in the current political situation represents the most direct danger to the country's unity. On the other hand, Hasani added, the LCY cannot accept the increasingly frequent gatherings in Kosovo as a method of solving problems. True, the gathering of citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality is above all a reflection of dissatisfaction and the need to solve the problems more rapidly, but Serbian nationalists, who are attempting to deepen even more the gulf between nations and nationalities in Kosovo, are trying to use them to manipulate the situation. Each national division and gathering on this basis, Hasani stressed, could have unforeseeable consequences.

Hasani went on in his address to warn of the phenomenon of the labelling of Kosovo cadres, casting doubt on them, and the reckless mud-slinging aimed at well-known people in Kosovo, as well as the poking around in archives. [as received]

SFRY PROTESTS TO SWEDEN OVER BARESIC RELEASE

AU131620 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] We have informed you that the Yugoslavs who live and work in Sweden have received with indignation and revolt the report that Miro Baresic, murderer of Ambassador Rolovic, will shortly be released on parole. In connection with this decision by the Swedish Council for Penal and Rehabilitation Activities, the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs has issued an official statement.

Among other things, the statement points out that the Council's decision that Miro Baresic, international terrorist and murderer of Vladimir Rolovic, the former Yugoslav ambassador in Stockholm, should on 10 December this year be released from further serving his sentence, has caused dissatisfaction and concern of offical organs and indignation of the Yugoslav public. This decision is even more incomprhensible because it was adopted at a time when all the states make declarations, assume obligations, and make agreements on joint activities in the struggle against international terrorism.

The release of Baresic will encourage terrorists of all kinds and hues. There is no doubt that this decision wil cause indignation, alarm, and also concern of Yugoslav citizens working in Sweden.

Lodging its protest, the Yugoslav Government will take energetic measures with the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden and request that any activities by Baresic and those who think like he does among the anti-Yugoslav emigrees should be prevented. Such a request is in the interest of preserving the trust and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Sweden, which should be in the interest of both sides.

WORK RESUMES AT RIJEKA PORT FOLLOWING STRIKE

LD121147 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 0924 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Rijeka, 12 Jun (TANJUG) -- Workers at Rijeka Port resumed work this morning following a 2-day strike.

This was decided at a workers' meeting following an agreement that on 17 June all employees would receive a payment of 100,000 dinars and that by 1 July a new self-managing agreement and wage scale would be worked out.

The basic demands made by the workers 2 days ago, following payment of personal incomes for May, have been met. Today's meeting accepted the proposal of the central workers' council that the causes of the work stoppage should be investigated, and that those responsible should be called to account if it is established that the dissatisfaction of the workers has resulted from the poor work of managers.

This agreement was reached after the workers rejected a proposal from the workers' council that all employees should be paid 50 percent of the average personal income for the first 3 months of the year. In a short debate the workers made it clear that in this case the poorest paid would receive the least, which is not adequate to meet the difference between price trends and personal incomes in the previous 5 months.

TU Protests Price Hikes

LD140413 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2010 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] In connection with the latest price increases, and on the initiative of the working people of the Viktor Lenac Shipyard in Rijeka, the presidium of the conference of the work organization's trade union has sent to the FEC, the Yugoslav Federation of Trade Unions Council Presidium and the Executive Council, and organizations of the sociopolitical community of the Rijeka Municipality, a telegram containing the most vigorous protests at the latest blow against the standard of living of the employed.

In their telegram, the Trade Union Council Presidium and the working people of the Viktor Lenac Shipyard demand that measures be taken in order to substantially increase the proportion of income that goes to work organizations, and to reduce the proportion allocated to the overall social superstructure. They demand that the obligations agreed on at the 13th LCY Congress and in the long-term economic stabilization program be fulfilled.

KOPRIVNICA MINERS END 2-DAY WORK STOPPAGE

LD122200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1817 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Summary] Koprivnica, 12 Jun (TANJUG) -- A 2-day work stoppage organized by 130 miners from the Koprivnica mines work organization, part of the Bilokalnik composite organization of associated labor, ended this afternoon. The main cause of the stoppage was low incomes arising from the intervention laws. All the miners' demands were examined and then adopted at the session of the workers' council and other sociopolitical organizations of this collective.

KOSOVO PROTEST MEETING PASSES 'WITHOUT INCIDENT'

AU131900 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] An unusual event occurred in Kosovo Polje, suburb of Pristina, today. Cedomir Marinkovic left Kosovo and, as he announced, he will emigrate from Yugoslavia. On this occasion a protest meeting was held there today. Milisav Milic reports:

Some 400 Serbs and Montenegrins gathered today in front of Cedomir Marinkovic' house in Kosovo Polje and expressed their protest that their fellow citizen is leaving his home and emigrating from Yugoslavia with the 4 members of his family. Marinkovic decided to leave his home and his motherland because, as he stated, he had not been readmitted to work even 10 years after an unfounded dismissal from the Kosovka Textile Industry, and he could not attain his rights. According to Marinkovic, the main culprits are the Kosovo judiciary organs and the management of the Kosovka plant.

Worker Cedomir Marinkovic informed the highest organs of the federation, the Republic of Serbia, the Province of Kosovo, and the Commune of Pristina. Immediately before leaving, Marinkovic stated that he cannot implement his elementary constitutional rights in Kosovo, and that he will find refuge in some legal state.

The protest meeting in Kosovo Polje passed without incident.

SFRY PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE

LD101445 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1253 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jun (TANJUG) -- At its session today which was presided over by President Lazar Mojsov, the SFRY Presidency discussed and adopted an analysis of the training for all-people's defense and social self-protection in 1985 and 1986.

It was stated that the measures and activity undertaken had a positive effect on enhancing the quality of and increasing the number of people icluded in the training for all-people's defense and social self-protection. The need was stressed for the SFRY Presidency's guidelines for training for all-people's defense and social self-protection to be implemented consistently with the participation of all subjects and sociopolitical communities. The departure point must be that the training for all-people's defense and social self-protection and its continued socialization are an important part of the country's overall defense preparations.

The need was emphasized constantly to update the training methods in line with the development of modern defense theory both at home and abroad and to accordingly strengthen the teaching cadre and update the curriculum. Particular attention should be devoted to the ideopolitical and educational aspect of the training. In addition, the teaching and material basis should be further enhanced according to material potentials.

The SFRY Presidency also approved a decision appointing new Yugoslav ambassadors in a number of countries and considered other issues under its purview.

ADMIRAL MAMULA DISCUSSES DEFENSE OF MACEDONIA

AU110735 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6-7 Jun 87 p 6

[Text] Skopje, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for defense, and his associates have held talks in the Presidency of the SR of Macedonia. In the talks, in which Dragoljub Stavrev, president of the Macedonia Presidency, Jakov Lazaroski, president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, Gligorie Gogovski, president of the Macedonian Executive Council, Colonel-General Zivota Avramovic, commander of the Skopje army district, and Stojan Asprovski, commander of the Macedonian Territorial Defense Forces, also took part, they discussed topical matters regarding the realization and development of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection in the Republic.

In their talk, as announced, they concluded that as far as the defense organization of all the components of the all-people's defense of the SR of Macedonia are concerned, significant results have been achieved in preparing all subjects for their functioning in the conditions of a possible all people's defense war.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO UNITED STATES -- Belgrade, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received the newly appointed ambassador of the SFRY to the United States Zivorad Kovacevic, prior to his departure to take up his post. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1006 GMT 12 Jun 87 LD]